# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,020.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

| | Aug. | | Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 15 | Leave Pondicherry | 27 |
| " Carwar | 17 | " Madras | 29 |
| " Narrakel | 19 | " Coconada | 31 |
| | | | Sept. |
| " Alleppey | 20 | " Vizagapatam | 1 |
| " Tuticorin | 21 | " Bimlipatam | 1 |
| " Coimbore | 22 | " Gopalpore | 2 |
| " Galle | 23 | " False Point | 3 |
| " Negapatam | 26 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 4 |

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Naurakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

| | Aug. | | Sep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 19 | Leave BUSSORAH | 10 |
| " Kurrachee | 23 | " Fao | 10 |
| " Guadur | 25 | " Bushire | 14 |
| " Muscat | 26 | " Linga | 17 |
| " Bunder Abbas | 28 | " Bunder Abbas | 20 |
| " Linga | 30 | " Muscat | 22 |
| | Sep. | | |
| " Bushire | 1 | " Guadur | 23 |
| " Kuo | 3 | " Kurrachee | 27 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 4 | Arrive BOMBAY | 30 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly mail from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £15 | | £4 |
| Suez | 35 | | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | | 9 |
| Alexandria | 40 | | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

### QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cosens, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

### NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CONNEMARRA, Captain Hughes, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

### MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Day's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tags and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of the native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

### McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.
82, Cornhill, London.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

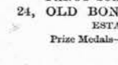
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 320
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

### D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufactures by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

### CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black.
Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

### J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

### YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145.
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 30 persons ..... complete from £360.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

### A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

### J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
anufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—38, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

### ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

### ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

### WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

### ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

### WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

### COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready
### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

### NOTICE.—There will be a GAME of CRICKET played on the afternoons of THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club, Esplanade. The Honorary Secretary of the Club will be glad to receive the names of gentlemen, members or otherwise, who would like to play.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.'s, Fort.

7th August.

### TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 7th August 1871.

### W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, the undermentioned GUNS, RIFLES, &c., for sale :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Double Breech Loader, No. 8,617, pin 12 bore | £27 | 0 0 |
| 1 | Do. ditto ditto C. F., No. 10,195 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 1 | Do. ditto C. F., No. 9,215 | 35 | 0 0 |
| 1 | Do. Ball Gun, No. 10,196 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 1 | Do. Rifle, 16 Bore | 37 | 10 0 |
| 1 | Do. do. (500), No. 9,440 | 44 | 10 0 |
| 1 | Do. do. No. 9,436, for Snider Ammunition | 28 | 0 0 |
| | Cartridge Cases, &c., to suit the above. | | |
| 6 | Sporting Sniders, each | 6 | 10 0 |
| 3 | Creasers and 3 Bullet-moulds for Sniders. | | |

The above Prices will be accepted at the exchange of the day for Demand Drafts on London.

N.B.—W. W. Greener on Modern Breech Loaders, Rs. 4-8. By post, Rs. 5.

### TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| DUMPY Muster " " | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| DAWSON'S Muster " " | 14 0 | 16 0 |

Fresh supplies pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

### TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### J. AND G. WHITE & Co.'s UNEQUALLED WINES.

SHERRIES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz. | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO, full-bodied generous Dinner Wine | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| MANZANILLA, a delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not) | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this no plus ultra of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma | 44 0 | 48 0 |

PORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. Pints, | 16 0 | 18. 0 |
| SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids) Quarts, per dozen | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| Do. Pints, " " | 19 0 | 21 0 |

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
### TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES active. Government Paper weak.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. p. a. | | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 98 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 697½ |
| 12,500 | 500 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue | 182½ |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,400 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 275 | all | 10 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | nil | National Bank of India | 101 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 114½ |
| Five per cent | 106½ |
| Four per cent | 99½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 107 |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loan | 108½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 115 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 115 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871. | 93½ |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 5th August, compared with the statement issued on the 28th July :—

| LIABILITIES. | 28th July. | 5th August |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital :— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. Rs. 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 183,22,635 | 197,85,006 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches | 72,02,267 | 52,03,164 |
| Other Deposits | 124,33,285 | 131,70,330 |
| Post Bills | 31,003 | 28,521 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 4,81,155 | 7,57,850 |
| | Rs. 448,92,315 | 453,65,876 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 77,92,663 | 78,34,697 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 44,43,537 | 47,67,922 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 16,86,394 | 17,49,472 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 4,332 | 9,259 |
| Bills Discounted | 87,03,934 | 76,56,883 |
| Stamps | 6,256 | 6,393 |
| Head Stock Rs. 4,89,499 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,070 | 4,49,490 | 4,49,490 |
| Bullion | 7,79,958 | 9,11,497 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 16,87,058 | 12,24,225 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 192,48,851 | 207,56,038 |
| | Rs. 448,92,315 | 453,65,876 |

## MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 7.

Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to Kamptee.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 5th August, 1871.

Sufficient rain having now fallen, the extra Puckhalie Bheesties authorized to be entertained by the 49th and 56th Regiments at Poona should be discontinued.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Staff Corps—Major Blowers, for 10 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain Birch, for 15 days, from the 16th instant, on privilege leave.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th August 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 458 of 26th ultimo, Second Captain P. H. Urvin was directed to join A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery for duty, not to command it.

Surgeon-Major W. Davey is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Hospital Apprentice A. H. Rendell is discharged the service at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

49th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 27th July 1871, making the following arrangements with effect from the 24th idem—

Lieutenant and Local Captain W. Stevenson to act as Instructor of Musketry during the absence of Lieut. and Local Captain Aldworth, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Ensign R. Ralfe to act as Interpreter under the provisions of para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 440 of 1855, vice Stevenson.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated 19th July 1871, directing Ensign C. J. Knott to act as Quarter Master from the 1st August.

The following arrangement in the 22nd Regiment N. I. are confirmed :—

Captain Hobson to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th June 1871.

Lieut. Wetherall officiated as Adjutant in addition to his own duties from the 15th to the 23rd June 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Captain D. Maxwell, to Ahmednuggar, from 3rd to 26th August 1871, on private affairs.

Lieut. R. H. R. Boyd, to Simla, from 10th August to 8th September 1871, on private affairs.

Cornet C. K. Rennell, to Ahmednuggur, from 3rd to 26th August 1871, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surgeon M. F. Healy, to Poona, from 1st to 30th September 1871, on private affairs.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 10s. |
| | Cases | £2 15s. |
| | Seeds | £2 12s. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Wooden Ships | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 8s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland Steamers | | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | No steamer. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 to 9 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Meyman | Nacoda | Jeddah, July 26. |

The ship Lady Octavia, Welsh, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Snipe, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Oriental (s) | Smith | Moulmein, July 28. |
| | Janet Cowan | Cuthbert | —, April 19. |
| | Anonyma | Shilston | Liverpool, April 17. |
| | Dundee | Owen | Dundee, April 21. |

### MADRAS.

| Aug. | ARRIVAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Highflyer | | Freemantle. |
| Aug. | DEPARTURE. | | Calcutta. |
| 3 | Scotland (s) | | |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

City of Vienna, 8 cases whiskey, and 14 cases rum, B Manockjee Punthakey; 12 packages earthenware, J M Mohomed.

Whit Adder, 22 cases champagne, Payne & Co; 270 boxes Bath bricks, G Sirrufsly.

Cal ithoe, 5 packages glassware, J Mohomed; 55 cases medicine, R Nusserwanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Vienna, 33 cases ginger wine, 12 cases rum, 8 cases whiskey, and 6 cases orange bitter, M Cooverjee & Co; 6 cases rum, 8 cases whiskey, and 8 cases ginger wine, B Manockjee Punthakey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, 100 cases brandy, E de Crelens & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Millwall, 114 bales cotton, M Hurnekhund; 100 bales cotton B Vizboocandass; 3 bales cotton, C Ludha; 63 bales cotton, W Nugroy; 60 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee; 50 bales cotton, R Nursee.

Khedive (s), 1 bale wool, 4 packages senna leaves, and cases gum, G H Farid & Co; 5 bales cotton, K Nansee; 80 bales cotton, C Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, M Luckmedass; 50 bales cotton, R Assur; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 110 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 47 bales cotton, G Motceram.

Clara, 1 bale cotton, Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 126 bags coffee, M Luxmendass.

Baroda (s), 225 pieces E teeth, C Pursotum & 124 pieces E teeth, B Vallybhoy; 214 pieces E teeth, H G Mohomed; 10 chests silk, N Kessowjee & Co.

Khedive (s), 5 bales skins, M A Surajoodin & Co; 1 bale hides, S W A T N Neera & Co; 151 packages munjeet, E F Momed.

FOR VENICE.

Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Khedive (s), 200 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 200 bales cotton, J Treebhowandas.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 1 box silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 154 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA will be happy to receive VISITORS, at his RESIDENCE, near the Grant Road Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at 4-30 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to call are requested to send their Cards, by Noon of the 9th August, to the under signed. MORO VENAYECK BAPUT, Mamlutdar.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED]

BIRTHS.

DUMAINE—August 3rd, at Chandernagore, the wife of Monsieur Charles Dumaine, of a daughter.

KNOX-ORD—July 26th, at 3, Middleton Road, Eutally the wife of Mr W. Knox-Ord, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FERRAR—May 15th, at Sydney, Australia, the Rev. Wm. Hugh Ferrar, M.A., Fellow, and Professor of Latin in Trinity College, Dublin, son of Michael Ferrar, and grandson of the late Wm. Hugh Ferrar, Esq., J.P. of Belfast, aged 35 years.

GORDON—August 1st, at Lendour, Walter Overbeck, the beloved infant son of Major Theodore Gordon, aged 8 months and 23 days.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871.


THE adjourned General Meeting of the Bench of Justices will, we presume, be made Special on Saturday, after the other work has been disposed of, to enable the Justices to discuss, without loss of time, the important letters from Government which we published a few days ago. It is not, indeed, necessary or desirable that much should at present be said about two of those letters. The reply to the petition of the Bench for a reform of the Municipality ought not to provoke a fresh debate; and, if we are to have a Town Council, enjoying full financial powers, constituted before the next budget is introduced, the proposal of the Accountant General to audit the Municipal accounts does not demand immediate consideration. But the third letter, relating to the Imperial grant-in-aid to the town towards paying the cost of the local police, raises questions which must be settled forthwith. The funds provided by the Bench for the support of the Police are now nearly exhausted; and the difficulty created by the refusal of the Justices to vote more money this year in substitution for the Imperial grant has created a difficulty which must be faced. We cannot do without the Police; and Government has told us plainly that if we do not pay the force for the rest of the year, we shall have to contribute to the Provincial treasury in some other form the amount —a lac of rupees—allowed by Government to the local police. We make no account of the suggestion, now for the second time put forward in the Under-Secretary's letter, that reductions may be effected in the police expenditure to compensate for the withdrawal of the grant. The strength of the Police force of Bombay is not, or ought not to be, dependent on the fancy of the Government or the Municipality for parsimony or extravagance. It is a branch of the public service designed for use, not ornament; and one of the first duties of the rulers of a city or country is to see that the police is always maintained in such a state of efficiency as will in peaceful times make life and property secure. More than this the police should not undertake to do; less than this it ought not to be content with, or there is an end of all regular government. It is not easy, therefore, to explain what is meant by the passage in Mr. Jacomb's letter referring to reductions. If the police is now maintained on too costly a footing for the needs of the town, it is obvious that the town has been the sufferer, in being compelled to keep up a force greater than is required, and that any reductions now contemplated are due to the rate-payers of Bombay. If, on the other hand, the established strength of the police is only sufficient for the work of the town, no reductions are possible. Let taxation be as heavy as it may, it would be better for the population to bear double burdens than to be cursed with an inefficient police. Certain retrenchments may, no doubt, be made—the recent increase of salary granted by the Bench to Mr. Souter may, for instance, be disallowed—but what justification can there be for putting such savings to the credit of Government, rather than to that of the Municipality? It is not proposed that the Bombay police shall cease to do its share of Imperial duties, so that no reduction of numbers can take place which would give the Government a plausible excuse for the withdrawal of Imperial pay.

We come, then, to the conclusion that expenditure cannot be materially reduced, and that fresh taxation is inevitable. There is no disputing the fairness of Mr. Jacomb's argument, that the State, having relieved the citizens of Bombay of the payment of 2½ per cent. of income tax, cannot now be justly charged with acting harshly in calling upon us to give back a portion of the money remitted, which it is found the public services cannot do without. The Income Tax, at 3½ per cent., produced in the city of Bombay the sum of eleven lacs of rupees. Sir Richard Temple, therefore, in lowering the rate to one per cent., made the people of Bombay a present of from seven to eight lacs, telling Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at the same time, that, in consequence of this remission of revenue, he must reduce the supplies from the Imperial Treasury towards meeting the necessary expenditure of the Presidency of Bombay. This is a concise description of what is now known as the grand new policy of decentralisation, which is to train the people in the art of self-government and make them all as enlightened and public-spirited politicians as the ten-pound householders in English boroughs, but which really amounts to nothing more than a cowardly shifting of responsibility from the Central to the Provincial Governments, and from the Provincial Governments to the Municipalities. What right, we should like to know, had Sir Richard Temple to abandon a productive tax merely because it was unpopular with high-salaried civilians and wealthy native traders, if he had not satisfied himself that the State could bear the loss? What policy is there, other than that of a craven shrinking from doing what is right because it happens to be disagreeable, in keeping the word of promise to the ear by abolishing the Income Tax in the Imperial budget, and at the same time breaking it to the hope by compelling the Provincial Governments to annoy the people with new taxes in order to make good the deficit caused by an arbitrary cutting down of the Imperial grants?

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has never disguised his indignation at the clever trick, known as turning their own guns upon the enemy, by which the Central Government revenged itself for being compelled to relinquish part of its controlling power by saddling the Provincial Governments with such obligations as would be sure to make the name of decentralization hateful throughout the country. He now honestly declares to the Municipality that he is very sorry to be under the necessity of asking Bombay for more money; but the government must be carried on, and, as he cannot get supplies from Calcutta, he must raise them, as best he can, at home. Admitting the cogency of this reasoning, and that our Governor is himself only following the fashion in rejecting the responsibility of levying a new tax, we cannot but fear he is creating an unwise and dangerous precedent by thrusting this odious duty upon the Municipality. For Mr. Jacomb's letter makes one thing perfectly clear, that, if the Municipality add one per cent. to the house-tax to get from that source the lac of which the Governor intends to deprive them, this will be not a Municipal, but an Imperial, tax. Has the Bombay Government considered that, in sanctioning this fresh step in the process of disintegration—for that, and not decentralisation, is the word to describe the new policy by—it is virtually constituting the Bombay Bench of Justices the ultimate Court of Appeal to decide, for this Island, what shall be the form and amount of Imperial, as well as local, taxation? Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in fact, abdicates in favour of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who, we have no doubt, will be delighted to seize the opportunity so temptingly offered to him of declaring authoritatively at the Bench meeting his opinion of the financial policy of the Central and Local Governments, and of bringing forward an Imperial budget of his own. Is it desirable thus to diminish the respect still paid to Government by the people, and to invite the eager co-operation of every patriotic native of Bombay in pulling the English Empire to pieces? We have often urged, in these columns, that it would be advantageous to Bombay to place the whole island, as regards local affairs, under the control of one strong Council fairly representative of all the various interests of the town and port, instead of letting half a dozen expensive departments spoil us of our money and spend half their time wrangling with one another about what ought to be done. But we should be very sorry to have it supposed that we ever dreamt of allowing the Bombay Bench of Justices or the Native Association to supersede the Governments of India and Bombay in fixing the amount and incidence of Imperial taxation within the limits of the Presidency town. To encourage such desires for complete independence—supposing them to be entertained by the exponents of native opinion—would be suicidal on the part of the English Government; and we cannot but think the well-affected members of the Bench will do Sir Seymour Fitzgerald a service, and prevent the consummation of a grave political blunder, if they respectfully suggest, in reply to Mr. Jacomb's letter, that the Municipality does not feel itself qualified to relieve His Excellency and the Legislative Council from the responsibility of determining what new form Imperial taxation ought to take in this city.

ANOTHER report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Berars and the Wurdah valley was yesterday received from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, and we are glad to learn that the conditions are becoming more and more favourable. The cultivators in the Wurdah valley were unanimous a few days ago in assuring the Cotton Commissioner that, notwithstanding the unusually heavy rain which had fallen in their district, the cotton plants were doing very well; and since then there have been some days of fine weather, affording the desired opportunity of weeding the fields. Both in Wurdah and East Berar the plants appear to be "very healthy and well-forward;" and we have much satisfaction in learning that in the great cotton-producing district of Oomrawuttee the prospects of the crop are favourable. The general impression in that part of the country is that the acreage sown is certainly not less than in former years. The reports from West Berar are not so cheering as those from the other districts; still they show some little improvement. Rain had fallen in sufficient quantity to place the crops beyond immediate danger, though not to ensure them against the effect of subsequent dry weather, and fully two or three inches more of rain was wanted to make the plants safe. From this report it is pleasant to turn to a private letter from Guzerat, which assures us that the cotton crops about Broach are now in "splendid condition," the weather during the past week having been most favourable.

A TELEGRAM from Rajkote, dated yesterday morning, informs us that, in consequence of the interruption of traffic caused by the heavy rains and floods, no post had been received there for four days.

A SIMLA correspondent, writing a week ago, says of the weather there—"Fearful rains here. All the roads under water. We have frequent land slips, and the houses and half the roads seem to be giving way and going down the Khud."

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from Mr. Bernard Cracroft of copies, for ourselves and the various Bombay banks, of his excellent Bank Dividend Chart, Consol Diagram, and other publications, of which perhaps the most useful to people in India will be the "list of marketable securities suitable for the investment of Trust Monies, with a brief abstract of the English law relating to such investments, revised and sanctioned by a very eminent member of the London Chancery Bar." Mr. Cracroft's name has been, till within the last year or two, better known in literature than in business; and, now that he has taken to compiling stock and share lists, instead of writing art criticisms and social and political essays, his fastidious taste is still conspicuous in the unusual elegance of the business documents published by him for the use of investors and speculators on the Stock Exchange. The "Economist," the best authority on such subjects, bears testimony in these terms to the other merits of Mr. Cracroft's compilations :—

"THE PRICE OF CONSOLS.—Mr. Cracroft, whose business publications (the 'Investors' Monthly Manual' List of Stocks and Shares, &c.) we have frequently had occasion to notice, has just compiled an interesting statistical diagram as to the price of Consols for a long series of years, viz., between 1789 and 1870. Diagrams are sometimes not very simple, but the present one is the reverse of simple. Facts are shown in parallel columns, which indicate to the eye the highest and lowest price touched in each year, and permit an instantaneous comparison of one year with another, while the diagram is also contrived to show the figure of the debt in each year, and for a certain period the yearly average of the Bank-rate of interest. Subjoined is a note of the principal events of each year, especially such ever as are supposed likely to affect the funds. The diagram thus compiled is an interesting commentary on English History for the period in question. For instance, the falling price after the outbreak of the Revolutionary Wars with France from 97 in March, 1792, to 72¼ in 1797, and 47½ in 1798—telling clearly the story of the huge burden of the war in which we had embarked, and the peril into which it had brought us. Equally instructive, is the comparatively rapid rise to 79 in 1802, when peace had been agreed on, and the fall to 59¾ in the following year, when war had been again proclaimed—a low price being maintained down to 1815. Subsequently the table shows how the credit of England steadily improved until in 1841 the high level of 101¼ was reached. Since which date, with the exception of a short period of Crimean War, the price has fluctuated mainly from the conditions of business—the times of great business or financial activity or of panic tending to reduce the price, while a low rate of discount and abundance of money keep up the figure. Thus in 1865, the variations of price were between 86⅞ and 91½, but after a fall to 84 in the panic of 1866, the figure of 96¼ was reached in 1867—the 2 per cent. period—and has since remained at a high level, the lowest figure seen in the past year of 1870 being 91¾, and the highest 94⅞. There are many other interesting facts which the diagram shows clearly to the eye, but the few we have stated may perhaps suffice as specimens of the kind of information furnished. It appears from a note subjoined, that the highest price which Consols ever touched, was in 1737, when the price was 107, and as the lowest price was 47½ in 1798, the extreme variation of the Stock has thus been rather less than 60 per cent. of stock. Since 1821, the lowest price has been 78⅛ in 1847, and the highest price having been 102 in 1852, the extreme fluctuation of the last forty years has been rather less than 24 per £100 of Stock."

THE Ravee boat bridge has been repaired.

MR. W. BONNAUD has been appointed to officiate temporarily as head master of the Agra College.

A SERVICE was held in Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, on Friday evening, when the Rev John Gorton, M.A., was inducted as Archdeacon.

THE Governor-General in Council has resolved that all Irrigation Expenditure and Receipts shall be separated from the General Accounts of the Empire.

A LARGE number of copper coins for Ceylon are at present being struck in the Calcutta Mint. The values of the three different coins are five cents, one cent, and half a cent.

WE ("Englishman") hear that Babu Otul Chandra Ghose, Moonsiff of Rungpore, who issued a warrant against the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the District, and was suspended pending the final decision of Government, has been dismissed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

IT is said that the Puttiala authorities, into whose territory the Raikote murderers were tracked, are using every endeavour to discover their whereabouts. Colonels Baillie and Mac-Andrew and the district officers are engaged in the enquiry. It is believed that some of the men can be identified.

WE ("Englishman") learn that the new Rules of Precedence have already given rise to unpleasant complications. In addition to the omission of the Adjutant-General and the Quarter-master-General, and the supersession of District Judges by Magistrates, the Chaplains have been placed disgracefully low, and some of the grades in the Educational and Financial Departments ridiculously high. Our correspondents both from the Mofussil and from Simla seem to think that the only way to keep the peace among the ladies, is to treat the Royal Warrant from beginning to end as a dead letter.

## THE BROACH COTTON CROP.

WE are glad to learn that the weather about Broach during the past week has been most favourable for the cotton crops, and that the plants are now in splendid condition. The Nerbudda has been flooded by the up-country rains, but no damage has resulted.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, 1,873 tons, and 450 h. p., Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H Close | Assist Surg H T Browne |
| Mrs Richardson and child | Mrs Barker and infant |
| Mr Leyland | Mr Cole |
| Captain Randall, R.M.C | |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr D B Lyall | Mr C E Roberts |
| Mr H Beveridge | Mr Hamilton |
| Mr T E B Jeanry | Mr Tyndall |
| Mr C D Bentley | Mr Anthony Clegg |
| Mr Robert Angus | Captain Mockler |
| Mr Perozshaw Pestonjee | Colonel F J B Priestley. |

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Pink, and a Gentleman.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### SERIOUS RIOT IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Phœnix Park, Dublin, where the Fenian Amnesty Association endeavoured, notwithstanding the prohibition by the police, to hold a meeting. The police acted with severity, and several hundred persons were wounded. The meeting was ultimately prevented, and order re-established.

The Ballot Bill has passed through Committee. Advices have been received, reporting that the troopship Megaera was run ashore in a sinking state at Saint Paul's Island. All lives were saved.

LONDON, 3RD AUG., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes... | £14,825,000 | Dec. £1,800,000 |
| Bills discounted ... | £17,500,000 | ,, £ 375,000 |
| Bullion | £26,250,000 | ,, £1,187,500 |

The sum of £525,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH AUG., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Weekly Sales of Cotton | 64,000 | bales. |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 11,000 | ,, |
| Actual Stock of Cotton | 675,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 108,000 | ,, |
| Total Weekly Import of Cotton | 32,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 12,000 | ,, |

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

Consols 93¾.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm. Surats dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Manchester market to-day was in an inanimate condition and prices were unchanged.

Arrived from Bombay—Nymph and City of Brussels.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quieter and weaker. Monday will be a holiday.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.

Oriental Bank shares, £43-10.

Chartered ,, ,, £14.

,, Mercantile ,, £25-10.

Hongkong and Shanghai ..... £38.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £52,625,000.

Total notes in Bank of England and France, £104,500,000.

ADEN, 7TH AUGUST.

The steamer Golconda left here for Bombay at 5 P.M. on the 4th instant.

## POONA LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 7TH AUGUST.

It is still very *soft* here—your Scotch readers will understand what that means—but it seems to me as if people of all kinds had made up their minds to make the most of the season whatever the weather.

The Staff ball, which is one of the events of the season, took place at the Eagle's Nest on Thursday. The night was cool and pleasant, and the ball was a success. Nearly every one who went to this ball had been two nights before at that given by Scindiah in the same house, and in fact the one was very much ditto of the other.

The main points of difference were, that whereas in one case the walls were decorated with garlands of artificial flowers, in the other case they were decorated with rammods, bayonets, and swords; where in one case it was full dress, in the other officers were dressed in shell jackets; where in one case we had supper in a tent, in the other case we had supper in the rooms appertaining to the bungalow; and where in one case the Maharaja Scindia and his aides-de-camps wore spurs, in the other they came without those insignia of full dress.

On Friday afternoon the Bombay and Poona fox-hounds met at Dapoorie-bridge at 5 P.M., avowedly a ladies' meet, and an excellent turnout there was. There was the Burra sahib and his four-in-hand, a capital team of chestnuts, and still another drag brought along by four spanking horses, each well laden with a fair freight, to say nothing of numerous other gharries of all kinds and descriptions, which soon emptied themselves of their fair and gallant occupants.

There must have been more than sixty ladies and gentlemen on horseback who rode from the bridge into the Dapoorie grounds, where the hounds were put into a field of jowaree in which a jackal was speedily found; but he gave no run to speak of, being killed within half a mile in a prickly pear hedge.

The hounds were then taken out of the Dapoorie compound across the road into the open, over some very heavy ground, where they came upon the scent of a fox, which, however, gave no sport, running here and there and round about in a dazed and stupid way as if he had been recently let out of a bag, so he was soon made mince meat of by the dogs.

It had been pelting rain more or less since a little after five, which damped the ardour of some men, as well as many of the ladies. There was still, however, a respectable following with the hounds, and on they went; nor were they long before they came upon the scent of a jackal, and away we went again over nullahs and hills covered with big loose stones, which seems to be the great feature of the country, and over ploughed fields, into which the horses went half-way up to their necks at every bound, and the pack got divided and the field got scattered, and it still rained and was coming on dark, so wet and weary all returned.

The getting back was not the most pleasant part of the day's proceedings; for, if there is sometimes a little risk in going fast over rough ground in daylight with a fresh horse under you, you may be sure there is no less risk in doing it in the dark upon a tired horse; however, I was one of a party who came back about five miles across country at a hand gallop to Dapoorie bridge without any accident to mar what on the whole was a good afternoon's sport, and which would have been first-rate but for the rain. VIATOR.

## THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14TH JULY.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the question of Indian finance met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton in the chair.

MR. THORNTON, Secretary of the Public Works Committee of the Indian Council in the Home Department, was recalled, and in answer to questions from the Chairman he stated the circumstances under which the Malta and Alexandria cable was laid. In April 1869 Lord Stanley, who was then Secretary for India, proposed to the Treasury to lay down a cable from Rangoon to Singapore. Arrangements were then made for laying the cable from Rangoon to Singapore. The cable when partly shipped was found to be injured, and it was thought not desirable to send it out to India. Instead of laying it there Sir Charles Wood proposed to lay it down nearer home and the Treasury proposed that it should be laid between Malta and Alexandria. Witness read the correspondence on the subject. The substance of it was that when the agreement was made as to the above destination of the cable it was arranged that the question of the division of the cost should remain for after consideration. Then came the subsequent correspondence on the subject of the cost and the cable was laid. On the 28th January last the Treasury, without consulting the India Office, sold the cable to the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, the Indian Government afterwards acquiescing in the arrangement. The total receipts of the Indian Exchequer from the cable were £61,000, the payments £176,947, and the loss £115,946 deducting interest. The India Office had begun by proposing to lay the Rangoon and Singapore cable at a joint expense.

By Sir C. Wingfield—It was in December 1860 that it was determined to lay down the Malta and Alexandria cable. The Red Sea cable was, he believed, not only laid, but it worked when the Malta and Alexandria cable was projected. He should infer that there was then no prospect of continuing the telegraph communication to India. Could not say whether there was at that time communication with Malta. There were originally two proposals each involving the payment by the Treasury of a share of the cost of laying the cable, but the result was that keeping out of sight the cost of the cable to Malta the whole expense has been borne by the Indian Government.

By Mr. Fawcett—The loss he had stated was £115,000, but that was exclusive of interest.

Mr. Fawcett—I gather from your remarks that India has been unfairly treated by the English Government.

Witness—I should say that it was rather sharp practice on the part of one of them. I should take it for granted that any conscientious Indian Secretary would have also come to the conclusion that there was sharp practice on the part of the English Government. I cannot say whether under those circumstances the Secretary would of necessity protest to the Cabinet, as I am not acquainted with what goes on in the Cabinet. Judging by this matter as a specimen, I should say that the interests of the Indian people are not properly regarded by the English Government. I should think that a conscientious Indian Secretary, feeling that sharp practice had been indulged in, would naturally protest against it; but as the Secretary did not protest, I suppose he did not consider that there had been any sharp practice. The Indian Government employed practical men to see that the expense of laying the cable was not excessive. It was in consequence of the report of one of those professional men that the cable was not laid to India, it being proceed to be heated.

By Mr. Candlish—The Indian Government was not charged with any of the expense of laying the cable from Gibraltar. They had nothing to do with that, it was purely a matter for the Treasury. The heating of the cable was discovered when it was being shipped, and it was at once taken out and put in tanks and so forth to preserve it. It was not sent out to India for that reason. When the India Office proposed the Rangoon cable the Treasury did not reply for some time, and then having this cable on hand they proposed that it should be used for the purpose. Witness did not know that the Lords of the Treasury, so far as this matter was concerned, consisted simply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Indian Secretary expressed his surprise that the cable should be sold without the Indian Government being consulted. The Indian Government received a portion of the proceeds of the sale.

By Mr. Crawford—The Red Sea Company have up to the present time been receiving £4-10-0 for every message sent to India and delivered in Bombay, although the messages are delivered by the Government clerks there, whereas if a message be delivered five miles out of Bombay 9s. 6d. of the £4-10 goes to the Indian Government. The Indian Government do not think that the Red Sea Company ought to receive the 9s. 6d. for messages in Bombay, and they have been pressing this matter on the attention of the Home Government. There was a great difference between the number of messages in India and the amount of telegraphic communication in England, besides which the Government in India had been at great expense in putting up special wires for local telegraphy, and it was a fact that the Government sustained a loss of £80,000 a year in the Indian telegraphs. These things tended to show that high as the rate of 9s. 6d. seemed for delivery of messages received in Bombay, it was not too high. The Indian Government could not alter the terms charged for through messages in contravention of the Vienna convention.

By Sir C. Wingfield—The charge against the British Indian Government was that it proposed to charge 9s. 6d. for the delivery of messages in Bombay; but if there was anything in this accusation, what excuse could be found for the Submarine Company who up to this time continued to receive 9s. 6d. for messages which they did not deliver.

But the Government will not allow the Company to have an office in Bombay, nor to employ their own clerks in the delivery of messages there?—Yes, but still the fact remains that they do not deliver the messages, and yet they get 9s. 6d. per message.

By Sir Stafford Northcote—Will you state the relative functions of yourself and the members of the Council and Committee and the Secretary of State in reference to any guarantee that might be asked?—The application would in the first instance come to me, and I shall read it, and put upon it a sort of report or comment stating its object and contents, and probably my opinion as to the propriety of acceding to it. This would then go to the Under-Secretary of State, who sends it with or without comment to the Secretary, who in turn refers it to the committee. The committee either adopt, modify, or reject the application or substitute something for it, and it then goes back to the Secretary of State, who submits it to the Council. The Council either accepts, modifies, or rejects it. Every one is responsible to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary himself is responsible for the result. The Secretary always takes care to consult the opinions of competent persons before giving his final sanction.

By Mr. Fawcett—When the Committee of Investigation meets next year I should be the proper person to produce what papers may be required relating to railways under the authority of the Secretary of State so far as the Secretary has founded his opinion upon documentary evidence.

By Mr. Denison—The Orissa and Behar Company had succeeded without a guarantee in raising £1,000,000 for creating irrigation works in Orissa; but when they had expended the whole of their money they came to a standstill and applied to Government for assistance which the Government gave in advances of money, principally with a view to afford employment to the starving population. But the Government did not think it desirable to continue this course indefinitely, and there being no prospect of the company being able to raise more money without a guarantee, and it being important that the work should be continued, the Government got the works out of the hands of the company by offering them terms which were in one sense extravagant, because the shares were at a heavy discount and the Government bought them at par in addition to the £50,000 they had given. There is however every reason to believe from the surveys that have been made and the reports received that the works will eventually pay ten or twelve per cent.

By Sir Stafford Northcote—The company was one that was established to carry out a very desirable object by means of private capital and at a time when a good deal of dissatisfaction had been expressed in reference to the guarantee system. At the time of the Orissa Famine it was brought out that the company had advanced a good deal of money in the extension of their works which they were not really in a position to have expended, the object being to give employment to the cultivators. It was therefore contended that it was of importance for the completion of their works that a further sum should be raised, which they had not the means of raising without a guarantee. The company had obtained the right to construct exclusive works in Behar, but they had not the means of carrying those works out. This patent however that those works if carried out at all must be carried out by the Government or by private enterprise, and the company had not the means.

By Mr. Fawcett—The estimate of 10 or 12 per cent. profit on the works is based on an extremely careful and elaborate report. I do not think it is correct to say that the portion of the works already opened do not pay on

## THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 262 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 78 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 152 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 151 were natives, and the remaining 111 were Europeans.

## A WRIT OF SEQUESTRATION FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

### A NOVEL APPLICATION.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent sat in full court on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court last week, to hear a novel application by Mr. Anstey in the case of Hurrivalubdas Kalliandas v. Ootumchund Manokchund and others, for a writ of sequestration against the three defendants, who have been lodged in the Bombay jail since the 10th February 1871 for contempt of the Court's order to make over their books and jewels to a receiver appointed by the Toolseydas Kissondas. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchund, Mr. Green and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared merely to watch the case for the defendants Bhoychund Vurdman and Ameechund Manokchund, who are not in jail.

This application arose out of the proceedings in two suits, Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868, filed by the plaintiff on the Original Side of the Court. Both related to partnerships formed with the same intention and for the same purpose, namely, that of purchasing diamonds, jewels, &c., and selling them to the late Gaekwar of Baroda, who was at the time expected to purchase them on an extensive scale. These suits were brought by the plaintiff to get an account from the defendants of the partnership dealings and transactions. Plaintiff alleged that a considerable quantity of diamonds and jewels had been sold by defendants to the Gaekwar on account of the partnerships, for which they had not accounted, and that a considerable quantity remained in their hands unsold. He prayed that a receiver might be appointed in both suits to get in the outstandings of the partnerships, and to receive and sell the unsold diamonds, jewels, &c. The defendants, in their written statements, denied that the plaintiff was their partner in the above transactions, and stated that Kalliandas Kirparam, his father, was their real partner. They also denied that they had in their possession any diamonds or jewels belonging to the partnership, with the exception of a few jewels of trifling value. By an order of the 5th September 1868, the Chief Justice (then Mr. Justice Westropp) appointed Mr. Joseph Jefferson receiver in both suits. On the 1st February 1869, Mr. Justice Westropp made absolute an order for the attachment of the defendant Ootumchund for not making over to the receiver "all the property forming part of the subject-matter of the above suits and in the plaints in those suits mentioned, or either of them, which was in the hands, custody, possession, or power of the defendant Ootumchund, or of his servants or agents." Both causes came on for hearing before Chief Justice Couch in October 1869, and decrees were made in both, declaring plaintiff to have been a partner in both the partnerships; ordering accounts of the partnerships to be taken; and directing that the order for a receiver in both suits should be continued. On the 17th December 1869 a rule *nisi* for an attachment against four of the defendants was granted for contempt in not obeying the order of the 5th September 1868; and in December 1870, on the application of the plaintiff, Chief Justice Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill made an order that an attachment should forthwith issue against the defendants Ootumchund, Ghellabhoy, and Toolseydas, who were ordered to pay the costs of the application, but the Court intimated that, in making the order, it did not direct its execution beyond British territory. In January 1871, on the application of Mr. Anstey, leave was granted to send a special bailiff to the railway station at Baroda, which is in British territory, to take into custody the persons of the three defendants abovementioned, whom, it was stated, the present Gaekwar was willing to hand over to British jurisdiction. These defendants were in February last brought to Bombay, and, by order of the Court, were lodged in the Common Jail on the criminal side. Applications had since then been made for their release, but in each case unsuccessfully.

Mr. Anstey now moved on notice for a writ of sequestration against the defendants in contempt. The learned counsel put in a Sheriff's return of committal. The defendants were arrested on the 7th, and were lodged in jail on the 10th February 1871. This was on a motion on the return for sequestration, and the object of it was no less than what the Court of Chancery assumed as its undoubted jurisdiction to sequester by a writ of assistance in cases where ordinary processes failed to overcome the contumacious resistance of parties in possession of estates. The learned counsel cited Smith's Chancery Practice, book 1, chap. 1, p. 121, and Daniell, vol. 2, p. 554, to show the manner in which Courts of Chancery assumed the jurisdiction to issue writs of sequestration, which are now common processes. The learned counsel also referred to vols. 1 and 3 Morley's Digest, placitum 9; the case of Caball v. Smith, 3 Brown's Chancery Cases, p. 361; Wharam v. Broughton, 1 Ves. sen., p. 184; the Attorney General v. Newbury, ditto; Mitchell v. Draper, 9 Ves., p. 208; Doe on the demise of O'Halloran v. Paliologus, Medley, placitum 9; 2 Daniell, 3rd ed., pp. 814, 816; Seton on Decrees, pp. 1,214, 1,216; 2 Biddle's Practice, p. 256; Gill's Book, chap. 2, rule 1; Act 5 of 1855; Act 8 of 1868; High Court Letters Patent, section 11; the late Supreme Court rules of 1843, rules 220, 386, and 387, &c. In the days of the late Supreme Court of Bombay in 1843, the equity rules underwent some revision with a view of simplifying the procedure, and it was directed that in all cases not provided for in the abovementioned rules, the proceedings should be governed by the practice of the High Court of Chancery.

The Chief Justice remarked that this was the first motion for sequestration since the High Court was established. He did not think the occasion for it arose ere this.

Mr. Anstey, referring to the practice at home, said there was not a single diversity of opinion among the judges, nor had any one questioned in the slightest degree the propriety of a writ of sequestration. It could not be denied, any more than doubted in this country; for the jurisdiction of sequestration was inherent in the equity jurisdiction of the Court. Then was this a fit case for the issue of the writ. His Lordship the Chief Justice would recollect that, since the passing of the order, the defendants had shown a continuous and contumacious resistance and disobedience, for which they were not punished; and hence, he did not take a single step towards the purgation of the old contempt. Over and over again had their Lordships' predecessors expressed the same opinion. It was not by any means the first writ or attachment issued against them. The order of the 5th September 1868 was stated in vol. 7 Bombay High Court Reports. That order was grounded not only upon their tacit neglect, but their active, offensive, and aggressive resistance against the authority of the Court. The defendants had bad native advisers here, who told them—"Do you prevent on your side the receiver from deriving any information, and we will do the same on our side; show him not a single jewel, and we won't show him any here; and if he disbelieves, ply him with falsehood, and he shall return to Bombay; and then the drum of victory will be beaten on our side both at Baroda and at Bombay." This was a worse case than any mentioned in Daniell, Middox, &c.; it was a case of contemptuous resistance to the Court's orders. Since they had been placed in prison every application, for their release of course, had come from them; and every application they made had failed, because unaccompanied by anything like purgation of contempt, with the exception of a motion made by Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, in which an offer was made to pay into the hands of the receiver about three lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff had filed no affidavits in support of this application, but there were two affidavits as to the property of the defendants, made by Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa, which the learned counsel read to the Court. These affidavits showed that the defendants had property within the jurisdiction, which was a sufficient ground for this application.

Mr. Latham, for two of the defendants, said he could not deny the Court had the power to issue the writ under the equity rules of the Supreme Court, which are the rules of the High Court now. Rules 388 and 389 were the only rules which need be looked to, and they must be read together. There must be due service of the decree, and the time must have expired.

Mr. Macpherson—It was held in Cherry v. Cherry (29 L. J.) that unless a time was mentioned, the attachment could not go.

The Chief Justice remarked it said "forthwith." Will sequestration not go for a breach of injunction? The defendants here had done what they ought not to have done, and left undone what they ought to have done. His Lordship came to the conclusion that they had been receiving moneys from the Gaekwar contrary to the order.

Mr. Latham—He offered it.

Chief Justice—But you had no right to accept his offer.

Mr. Latham—Still a time ought to have been specified in the order.

Chief Justice—No; it took effect as soon as pronounced. It was to do what you ought to do "forthwith."

Mr. Latham submitted that those two rules of the Supreme Court altered the old English practice of sequestration. They seemed to make arrest by the Sheriff and sequestration of the estate as two concurrent remedies.

Chief Justice—I recollect no case where that view was taken.

Mr. Latham—Section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code appears to recognise that distinction.

Chief Justice—It applies only to decrees, not to orders.

Mr. Latham—Then there has been no due service under rule 389, there being no endorsement to the effect there required.

Chief Justice—The rule *nisi* will supply that wrong. Under rule 389, the party would have been entitled to the sequestration as a matter of course in the first instance. For that we have substituted the rule *nisi*. But you say that this notice is not equivalent to a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Latham—That is what I contend.

Sir Charles Sargent—You say that if you had been warned, you might have obeyed the order.

Mr. Latham—Quite so.

Chief Justice—Then you must be in a very different disposition now from what you were in when you came last before me.

Mr. Latham opened the question of an amicable settlement at a meeting to be held before the Chief Justice as moderator. He asked this as a matter of grace only, and the defendants were willing to obey any order his Lordship might make, irrespective of the writ of sequestration.

Mr. Latham—We don't know what we have to pay exactly.

Chief Justice—You are yourselves to blame. You offered after much opposition only a small portion of what was in your hands, and the Court has nothing to satisfy it that you mean now to make good your default. The amicable arrangement ought not to supersede the right to the writ. The writ may go now. I may mention that I have already delayed it very long, in the hope that the attachment would bring your clients to their senses.

Mr. Latham—We acknowledge our obligations in that respect to your Lordship.

Mr. Anstey opposed the proposal to settle. Hurrivallub, the burnt child, dreads the fire, and prefers substance to the shadow, even a bone to a steak of meat. He declined to trust to the word of honour of the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant Ghellabhoy, relied upon the arguments of Mr. Latham, and agreed that there should be a friendly meeting of all parties, through their solicitors, before the Chief Justice. It was impossible here to obey the order in the first instance, for there were cross-demands, and the case was a very complicated one. He did not propose such a meeting unless the principle of adjustment was settled first. Any order which his Lordship might make at the meeting would be carried into effect. He therefore asked that the Court should assume there was no legal obstacle to the granting of the writ of sequestration, but that it should lie in the office of the Prothonotary until the meeting had been held; and if necessary the writ could be issued the moment after the meeting was over. There was certainly far more to be gained than there could be to be lost.

Mr. Green said he appeared with his learned friend Mr. Marriott only to watch the motion. His clients would be glad to get their moneys from somebody or other.

Mr. Anstey, in reply, said his client objected to trust to the word of honour of persons, who had not yet purged their contempt, of Ootumchund, Ghellabhoy, and Toolseydas, or all three put together and multiplied thirty thousand times over, because they had been guilty of every vice which could attach to parties in contempt; and if they were sincere in making the offer, why should they not at once purge the contempt?

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said their Lordships thought that in this case, it not being denied by the learned counsel for the defendants Ootumchund, Toolseydas, and Ghellabhoy, that the power is vested in the Court of issuing a writ of sequestration for the purpose of seizing the property of persons guilty of contempt, the only questions were those which the learned counsel had raised upon the equity rules 388 and 389 of the late Supreme Court. Rule 388 says—"If any party who is by an order or decree to pay money, or do any other act in a limited time, shall, after due service of such order, refuse or neglect to obey the same according to the exigency thereof, the party duly prosecuting such order shall, at the expiration of the time limited for the performance thereof, be entitled to a writ of sequestration, and such other process as he had hitherto been entitled to, after a commission of rebellion has been returned *non est inventus*." It was said, rather suggested, that there was no time limited in the order of the 5th September 1868 to purge the contempt. So far from that being the case, the Court was of opinion that the most limited time ("forthwith") was appointed for the purpose. No one could be prepared to deny that three years had now elapsed since the passing of that order. (His Lordship read the order.) The objection as to no time being limited was, therefore, got rid of by a reference to the order itself. Rule 389 is as follows:—"Every order or decree, requiring any party to do an act therein ordered, shall state the time after service of the decree or order within which the act is to be done; and upon the copy of the order, which shall be served upon the party required to obey the same, there shall be indorsed a memorandum, in the words or to the effect following, viz.: 'If you, the within-named A. B., neglect to perform this order, by the time therein limited, you will be liable to be arrested by the Sheriff, and also be liable to have your estate sequestered, for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same order.'" As to this rule, the Court thought it gave a party complying with it the right to make an *ex parte* application. In the present case there was no endorsement such as was required by rule 389; it appeared to have been made upon the copy order. But then this was not an *ex parte* motion. It was made upon notice given on the 22nd and repeated on the 24th ult. The Court thought, therefore, that the parties have had notice. In point of fact, this was not an application such as was contemplated in rule 389. Their Lordships thought the writ of sequestration must go. Plaintiff's costs of the motion to be borne by the defendants in contempt, who opposed it.

## THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other cases, were disposed of:—

RE BHUGWANDAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed, as the insolvent had done nothing to proceed with it since the 6th March last. The Commissioner ordered the petition to be dismissed.

RE PRANJEEVUNDAS DOOLURDAS.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application.

The Commissioner observed the insolvent has had the benefit of Act 28. Since then he had again commenced to deal in shares with no capital, and incurred liabilities to the amount of Rs. 2,60,000. His Lordship did not think this was a case for an interim order, and, even if not opposed, the application would not have been granted.

RE MUDDON POONJA.

Mr. Macpherson applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Inverarity opposed the application for the National Bank, on the ground that insolvent had not presented his petition in twenty-one days from his being put in jail.

The Commissioner refused the application on the above ground.

RE DR. JOHN RICHARD BROWNE.

The names of Messrs. Crawford and Co. and Messrs. Bennett and Co. were called out as creditors, but neither appeared.

Insolvent applied for an interim order as he was a medical man, and if he was put in jail his business would suffer.

Mr. Soundy (of Messrs. Soundy and Co.) opposed the application.

Commissioner—Are you a judgment creditor?

Mr. Soundy—No; but I have taken proceedings against the insolvent.

Commissioner—Only judgment creditors can oppose an application for an interim order. The application is granted.

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

The insolvent applied for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge. The Commissioner directed him to serve notices upon all his creditors.

RE MEGHJEE HURPALL AND OTHERS.

The insolvents were three native merchants. Their liabilities amounted to Rs. 7,23,135; the good assets to Rs. 1,10,139, the bad assets to Rs. 1,13,910, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 536. They applied for and were granted leave to amend their schedule.

RE BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE.

The insolvents, brothers, applied for an interim order. The former has been forty days in jail at the suit of a creditor; the latter was at large.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. The insolvents were auctioneers, and as only one of them was in jail, there could be no fear, if the application was refused, that their business would be stopped. The first insolvent was the administrator of the estate of his father. He had accounted for a very small sum only, while the creditor suspected that the estate was worth considerably more, and the insolvent was trying to keep him in the dark as much as possible. Insolvent had not even filed an inventory of the estate.

The Commissioner questioned the first insolvent why he did not, as required by the Act, present his petition within twenty-one days from being put in jail.

Insolvent said he could not get access to his books and could not, therefore, prepare his schedule, without which, he was told, the petition could not be received.

The Commissioner said the Act required that a petition should be presented in twenty-one days after an insolvent was put in jail, or that the petition should be dismissed. He should, therefore, explain his default clearly when the case came on. An interim order was granted to the second, but not to the first insolvent.

RE JAMSETJEE DOSSABHOY.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared to oppose on behalf of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper. Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody, appeared for the insolvent.

The insolvent lately traded with Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, and another under the name of Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Co. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 22,270, and his good assets to Rs. 9,508.

Mr. Farran now moved that the name of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, standing at present in the insolvent's schedule as a debtor for Rs. 7,000, be struck out from the list of debtors, and be inserted as a creditor for Rs. 13,736; and that leave be granted to him to oppose the discharge of the insolvent. The application was made under section 38 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The jurisdiction to make such an order as this existed, and had been exercised in several instances. The learned counsel now asked that the accounts might be taken before the examiner.

Mr. Anstey opposed the application, on the ground that sufficient notice had not been given, and that it was made merely to harass the insolvent.

The Commissioner, in disposing of the application, said it was originally made on the 3rd April last, when it was dismissed until the suit in the High Court pending between the parties should abate. It abated last Thursday. Mr. Farran now renewed the application to allow the petitioner to have an opportunity of opposing the insolvent's discharge, and therefore to be inserted as a creditor instead of a debtor. Section 38 gave the Court undoubted power to deal with the petition and application as to entering the petitioner's name as a creditor; whether or not his name could be struck out as a debtor was quite another matter. His Lordship understood that similar applications had been made to his predecessors. Section 40 of the Act was to the same effect. The facts of the case were simply that the insolvent and petitioner were partners; that differences arose; and the partnership was dissolved in June 1870; and it was now a question on which side the balance was. The accounts were voluminous, and until the examiner took the accounts and made a report, it was impossible for his Lordship to pass an order or to say whether Sorabjee Nowrojee should be inserted in the schedule as a creditor. His Lordship, therefore, now directed the accounts to be taken, reserving all other questions. The insolvent's petition was to stand over until after the examiner had taken the accounts.

## A EUROPEAN DROWNED NEAR HOG ISLAND.

ON Sunday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, the Government timekeeper, Hog Island, was drowned within half an hour's sail from the island. He was coming in a bunder boat to Bombay in company with Mr. Elliot, engineer Hog Island, and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Robert Elliot, engineer Municipal workshops, and Mrs. Reel—all living at No. 9 Khetwady. It appears that Mr. Hunter got on the top of the cabin of the bunder-boat, and fell off into the water. Search was made for him for some time but his body was never, seen afterwards.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

NOMINATIONS AND ENTRANCES FOR SONEPORE MEETING OF 1871,

WHICH CLOSED ON 1ST AUGUST.

SONEPORE ST. LEGER—1ST RACE: 1ST DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr B W... | ... | ... | ... | ...One Nomination. |
| Mr Hartley | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto. |
| Mr Raphael | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Messrs Arthur and John | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Mr Le ... | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Mr Seventanks | | | | ditto. |

BETTIAH CUP—2ND RACE: 1ST DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Prince's | ... | ... | g w g | ...Bearing Rein. |
| Mr Raphael's | ... | ... | b e m | ...Bridesmaid. |
| Mr Le's... | ... | ... | b r e g | ...Call. |
| Mr ... | ... | ... | b w g | ...Kaxpos. |
| Mr Seventanks' | ... | ... | b a u g | ...Centurion. |

TIRHOOT STAKES—3RD RACE: 1ST DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Raphael | ... | ... | ... | ...One Nomination. |
| Mr Cresswell | ... | ... | ... | ...Two ditto |
| Captain Maxwell | ... | ... | ... | ...One ditto |
| Mr Gibbon | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Messrs Arthur and John | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Mr Le ... | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Mr Seventanks | ... | ... | ... | ditto |
| Mr Sewell | ... | ... | ... | ditto |

SONEPORE DERBY—4TH RACE: 1ST DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Raphael | ... | ... | ... | ...One Nomination. |
| Mr Le ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Mr Seventanks | | | | ... ditto |
| Sheikh Esau bin Curtas | | | | ...Two ditto |

TICCAREE CUP—1ST RACE: 2ND DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Hartley's ... | ... | ... | ... | ...Victoria. |
| Mr Prince's | ... | ... | g w g | ...Bearing Rein. |
| Mr Raphael's ... | ... | ... | b e m | ...Bridesmaid. |
| Mr Raphael's ... | ... | ... | bk w g | ...Pirate by Conrad. |
| Mr Le's ... | ... | ... | b r e g | ...Call. |
| Mr ... | ... | ... | b w g | ...Korpos. |
| Mr Seventanks' | ... | ... | ch e m | ...Miss Trelawney. |
| Mr... | ... | ... | b r e f | ...Carmellia. |

DURBUNGEH CUP—2ND RACE: 2ND DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Raphael | ... | ... | ... | ...One Nomination. |
| Mr Cresswell | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto. |
| Capt Maxwell | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Mr Gibbon | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Mr Le ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Mr Seventanks | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto |
| Sheikh Esau bin Curtas | | ... | ... | ...Two ditto |
| Mr Sewell | ... | ... | ... | ...One ditto |

CIVILIANS' CUP—1ST RACE: 3RD DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Raphael's ... | ... | ... | ... | ...One Nomination. |
| Mr Le's ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto. |

SONEPORE CUP—1ST RACE: 4TH DAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Raphael's ... | .. | ... | ... | ..One Nomination. |
| Mr Le's... | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto. |
| Mr Seventanks' | ... | ... | ... | ... ditto. |

H. T. PRINSEP, Honorary Secretary.

Bankepore, 3rd August 1871.

## "TREMENDOUS WIGGING" TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

We hear that what is described to us as a "tremendous wigging" has been administered by the Supreme Government to the Madras Government and military authorities for their conduct in respect of the affair of the 19th Regiment N. I. We are told that the Government of India has disapproved of everything that has been done either by Government or by the late Commander-in-Chief, except the removal of the European officers of the regiment by the former. As Government was so ready to publish its condemnation of the 19th Regiment, perhaps it may think it only just to publish this commendation on its own conduct. But we fear not.—*Madras Times.*

## A MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

WE are happy to announce that the cause so earnestly advocated in the valuable pamphlet, "The Social Evil in Calcutta," and in several articles of our daily papers, has been at once taken up by Archbishop Steins and some other zealous Christians. An asylum for unfortunate fallen women is to be opened immediately. A good healthy house has been secured, and is likely to be available from next Monday. The institution will be under the direction of the Nuns of the Holy Cross. Like the St. Vincent's Home, the house will be open to penitent women without regard to creed. We trust that the Calcutta public will come forward with their usual generosity in behalf of these unfortunate persons.—*Englishman.*

## SCINDHIA'S PIETY AND MUNIFICENCE.

THE *Indian Mirror* says—"On the occasion of his visit to the temple at Akulkote, the Maharajah Scindhia presented ornaments of precious stones, viz., a diamond necklace and other valuables, to god 'Vittoba,' of the value of about one lac and twenty-five thousand rupees. His Highness also presented to Dhotteeal gods at Pandeepoor several articles, &c., amounting to twenty-five thousand rupees. About eight thousand Brahmins were fed with sweetmeat, and a rupee *dukshina* to each Brahmin was given in addition. When so many gods and goddesses patronise His Highness and such an army of pauper Brahmins feeds upon his charities and blesses him, we are sure the Maharajah is pretty well sure of his *guddee* for at least two generations to come, at any rate safe from any encroaching hobbies of the British Government."

## REPORTED MURDER OF THE AMEER BY YAKOOB KHAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Peshawur on the 29th July, says—

"A traveller has just arrived from Jellalabad. He states that when he was leaving for Peshawur a friend of his belonging to the Mohmund tribe arrived there from Cabul. He stated that Ameer Sher Ali Khan had been murdered by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. On enquiring as to the cause of the deed, the Mohmund said that Yakoob Khan had sent his son Ameer Yakoob Khan to have an interview about the release of the property of two or three men who had accompanied the Sirdar to Candahar; the Ameer spoke violently to him, on which he drew his sword and killed him.

The *Delhi* gives the letter as we received it, but hopes the story is no more than "a traveller's tale."

## CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition to be held at the Dalhousie Institute will be opened on the 18th December, and is to remain open for a fortnight. Only Original Pictures in Oil and Water Colours, Architectural Drawings, and Original Sculpture (including subjects in marble, plaster, and clay, and metal castings or wood carvings), shall be entitled to prizes. Four gold medals are to be awarded for the best figure and landscape-paintings in oils and water colours, and silver medals for the second best of each kind. In addition to these, the following prizes will be awarded:—

Silver Medal for excellence in Architectural Drawing.
Silver Medal for the best sculptured or modelled group of either Human Figures or Animals.
Silver Medal for the best Bas-relief.
Silver Medal for the best set of Etchings suitable for book illustration.

The Council will nominate judges and provide for the cost of return carriage from Calcutta, but they will not be responsible for any damage in transit "unconnected with the packing and making over to the railway or other carrying companies." Space will be allotted in the Exhibition for other artistic subjects not within the classification given above, and honourable mention will be made of such subjects, though prizes will not be awarded.—*Englishman.*

## OOTACAMUND.

1ST AUGUST.

THE official season has commenced, but as yet there are no indications of vitality having been imparted to the dead inactivity of the station. It is perhaps too soon to judge. Time must be given for the various public departments to settle themselves in their respective offices, make everything snug, keep decorums within reach, and light the fires, and then we shall perhaps have a *furore* of business, such as has never disturbed the peaceful equanimity of the Blue Mountains. At present the Adjutant-General's office has pitched its tents at Kilburn, the Quarter-Master-General's has set out at Lower Norwood, the Commander-in-Chief's at a bungalow in Kundel, the office *par excellence* being of course located at Stonehouse—I mean the Government office, with Council Chamber combined. The heads of all departments appear to have arrived, as well as their staffs of clerks; the latter probably not so comfortably housed as they could wish, and consequently longing for a return to heat and musquitoes, not to say anything of thoughts after sweet-hearts and wives, bairns and chums. Where the Government does not provide quarters, it cannot but prove a serious inconvenience to clerks, who have to depend upon samaritans for lodging, and some kind-hearted materfamilias for board. There is no hotel that would open its doors to them for what they could afford to pay, and hence cheap lodging and boarding establishments during the official season would, I should think, be highly remunerative to the owners.

As far as I can learn, the first Council will be held on Friday next, 4th instant. The seat of consultation has been under repair, and it is to be hoped will be finished and garnished before the eventful day arrives. No one can say what Stone-house has cost for repairs since it became Government property. The Commissioner has most considerately provided a new flag-staff, and on this the ensign that has "braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years" will indicate to the people of Ootacamund that their destinies, and the destinies of others in the presidency, are being solemnly disposed of. There has been unfortunately a rather unhappy occurrence at Wellington. Two of the principal officers have been removed, due it is said to one of them having appointed a butcher sergeant, of whose nomination to the post the other disapproved. Other rumours are afloat as to the *casus belli* between the two officials, and the tongue of report proceeds to assert that an enquiry into the circumstances will be made shortly at a large military station not far distant. The officer who has succeeded Colonel Collingwood in command of the depot is spoken of in flattering terms. The gentleman who made the recent rapid journey from Pothanore to Ootacamund is Mr. Wellesley of the Secretariat. Captain Jago, Neilgherry Forest Department, has, I am told, been appointed to "count the trees" in the Government cinchona plantations.

The station is healthy, and I trust will continue to be so, to enable me to send you a more readable letter next time.—*Correspondent of Madras Times.*

## THE OUTTURN OF OPIUM.

INSTEAD of the 55,724 chests originally estimated, it seems probable that the opium outturn of the Behar and Benares agencies for the current season will not exceed about 41,000 chests; and the deficiency is attributed to a blight which is said to have fastened upon the poppy plants, and to have defied all the precautions taken by the local authorities. Amongst the other expedients that have been resorted to, for the purpose of counteracting any effect which this deficiency may have on the financial estimates, is the experiment of introducing foreign seed. Turkey seeds have not hitherto proved very successful, and we learn that arrangements are in progress for the supply of other descriptions of seed. Few of these, we should imagine, would have much chance of success where the indigenous seed has failed, and at any rate it ought to be borne in mind that, as the opium produced during the present season will not enter the market before the following year, the deficiency referred to above can have no unfavourable effect upon the financial arrangements of this year. It is indeed within the limits of possibility that the probable scarcity of the drug in the earlier sales of next year may tend to raise the value of the quantity that is now in stock and already available for sale. This, at least, would be the certain result of the deficiency now reported but for the uncertainty that hangs around the progress of poppy cultivation in China.—*Indian Daily News.*

## THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

COLONEL WALTON is determined that there shall be no falling off this season from the energy displayed by him last year in keeping up the Calcutta Volunteers Rifle Regiment to a position that, so far as Volunteer Corps in India are concerned, it may adopt as its motto *Nulli Secundus*. A notice in another column states that drill for officers and non-commissioned for the purpose of being instructed in the use of the Snider Rifle will commence at the Town Hall on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 5-30 P.M., and be continued every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further orders. There was a meeting of the managing committee, we understand, on Monday last, to introduce the staff and officers of companies to Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, the new Major, and to discuss other matters concerning the interior economy and discipline of the corps. One difficulty in the way of the band—the arrangement which held good for some time last year of a band composed of the Volunteers themselves was found not likely to answer this season, so it was carried that an engagement should be entered into with the Town Band, the cost thereof being defrayed by the officers of the regiment in proportional subscriptions according to their rank. A handsome silver spike and chain was decided upon as the future head-dress to be worn by the officers with the white uniform—and a suggestion made, that during the season of the commanding officers' parades there should be a mess-dinner of all the officers once a month, was favourably received, and Colonel Allan with Lieutenant Power were appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. It was felt generally that such a monthly meeting together of the officers would do much to promote good fellowship and social feeling in the corps, provided the mess was well managed and not an extravagant one. As the commandant and officers have done so much to keep up the efficiency of the corps, it is to be hoped that the honorary members will increase in numbers, and not curtail their former liberality.—*Englishman.*

## THE ORISSA CANALS.

(*Englishman.*)

WE adverted the other day to a series of misrepresentations which have recently found entrance into the *Indian Economist* about the Orissa Canals—misrepresentations that derive some weight from the journal in which they were allowed to appear, and that tend to discredit an enterprise on which the future safety of a great province depends. The value of the canals for traffic has been frequently explained, and it will be enough to repeat that the Kendrapara one has alone sufficed, by connecting the tidal channels from False Point to the Mahanuddy, to break through the isolation which for centuries has been the calamity of Orissa. The High Level Canal will provide communication with the Hoohly at rates with which railways are wholly unable to compete, and will throw open another great food-producing province to the markets of the world. In addition to this, it will irrigate the country through which it passes, and its route runs along the high levels near the foot of the hills, the very territory most subject to droughts and famine.

The facts about Orissa are briefly these: Five great rivers collect the drainage of sixty-three thousand square miles of the hill country towards Central India and dash down their concentrated floods upon the three thousand square miles of the Cuttack delta. Besides its own rainfall of about 65 inches a year, the level strip between the mountains and the sea has to find an exit for the drainage of a territory twenty-one times its own area. In the rainy season the rivers devastate the delta, while, like other Indian streams rising among hills, they fail to yield a trustworthy supply in summer. An enormous mass of water, aggregating 2,760,000 cubic feet per second, is thrown down in time of flood; while in the hot weather the total supply dwindles to 1,690 cubic feet per second.

This water supply is regulated and utilised by four canals, which form in fact four great artificial rivers running along high ground, and intended both for navigation and irrigation. The High Level Canal starts from Cuttack, and, as above stated, is designed to provide a cheap trade route between Cuttack and Calcutta, as well as to supply water to the country through which it passes. It has been completed as far as the Brâhmani River, and, when opened to Balasore, will irrigate 572,000 acres in Orissa alone. The Kendrapara Canal also starts from Cuttack, and runs towards the sea, dropping into tidal water at Marsaghai, after a course of 42½ miles. This canal was opened throughout in May 1869, and is designed to supply water to 385 square miles. The Taldanda Canal also runs to the coast, and will, when finished, connect the city of Cuttack with the main branch of the Mahanuddy within tidal range. The two sections open as far as Sonpore have been opened, and the canal will irrigate in its first section alone 18,000 acres. The Machhgaon Canal branches off from the Taldanda Canal at Birbati, and proceeds to the mouth of the river. It has already been completed as far as Singapore.

The commercial future of these artificial rivers, as trade routes, will be dealt with hereafter. We propose this morning to deal with the accomplished facts as regards their irrigating powers. The Orissa husbandman has been accustomed to use irrigation only for the more costly sort of crops, such as pan-leaf, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. For such crops a field is generally selected, which has the command of a natural water-course; and the highest form of irrigation known in Orissa has hitherto consisted in throwing water on to the fields by means of hollow palm-trees or basket scoops from a tank or dammed-up stream. The East India Irrigation Company at first fixed the rates for supplying canal water at five rupees an acre. This rate proved too high, and a graduated scale was afterwards introduced, by which leases for large areas were offered at reduced rates. Even this failed to induce the cultivators to buy the water, and a further concession was made, by which the separate husbandmen in a village might combine to take a general lease for their aggregate lands at the reduced rates.

Much confusion and many abuses followed, and practically the Company's rates were reduced to Rs. 2-8 an acre. The first year in which the cultivators availed themselves of canal irrigation was 1866-67, when leases were executed for 667 acres at a total charge of Rs. 1,520. In this year, however, only Rs 620 could be collected, and the rest had to be written off as a bad debt. Next year, 1867-68, leases were executed for 1,842 acres, at an aggregate charge of Rs. 3,660; but only Rs 1,750 could be collected, and the balance had again to be written off. The remissions of these two years were rendered necessary, partly by the unfinished state of the works, which disabled the Company from performing its share of the contract, partly by the inexperience of the Government officers and partly by disputes on the part of the cultivators touching the validity of the leases. A large area was irrigated by stealth, and the smallness of the returns was chiefly owing to the difficulties incident to introducing anything new in Orissa.

These returns cannot, therefore, be taken as a test of the revenue capabilities of the canals. In 1868-69, a drought at the end of the rains awoke the fears of the husbandmen, and water was taken for 9,378 acres, at an aggregate charge of Rs. 22,880. The popular apprehensions culminated in a panic; and the demand for water became so urgent that it was found impossible to comply with the usual forms, and irrigation was granted in many cases without leases. In others, the husbandmen appropriated wholesale on their own account. However, after some opposition, the land which had actually received water was measured, and the people paid on the whole very fairly for what they took.

Last year, a long protracted drought thoroughly aroused the cultivators to the folly of neglecting irrigation. Until far on in October, it seemed that another famine in Orissa was inevitable. Still the people thought Rs. 2-8 an acre too high a rate; and it was not till the Commissioner, Mr. Ravenshaw, by insisting upon the terrific risks that the province ran, induced Government temporarily to bring down the rate to a rupee an acre, that water was taken on a great scale. Between 98,000 and 100,000 acres were immediately put under irrigation, and even this amount of land, although insignificant compared with the future capabilities of the canal, would have sufficed to take the extreme edge off a famine. It represents at the very lowest estimate a total outturn of about a million and a half hundredweights of paddy, or 750,000 hundredweights of rice. As we stated the other day, the total rice supply which the Government managed to throw into the province amounted to only 298,535 hundredweights, at the enormous cost of £189,919, merely to land at the sea coast. This year we observe that the irrigation has increased by fifty per cent, even as compared with last year, when a panic occurred. The truth is, that when once a village takes water, it finds the profits of irrigation so immense, that it never leaves it off.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 5th August, 12-50 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th August, 1-12 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th August, 12-1 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th August, 12-4 PM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 PM of the 6th to 9 PM of the 7th August is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee ... | 4 12 | 2 38 |
| ,,

## A PICNIC AT OUR SANITARIUM.

FANCY, O, courteous reader, that is, if fancy's pinions have not been frizzled by the heat of the plains, glorious morning,—thermometer 54° Ft., and the sun just rising. The head of each mountain is covered with golden tresses, as if veiling itself before the majesty of some approaching divinity. Each valley echoed with "Saar!" Coffee done, make ready." This dispatched, and duly booted and spurred, I hasten to mount the fiery steed that is to bear me to the picnic which has been the talk of the station for the past week, and lo! what do I find? The livery stable-keeper has kindly sent an antediluvian animal that would have delighted the heart of a palæontologist. It looks like a preparation that has walked out for an airing from the anatomical museum of some scientific veterinary surgeon (if there be such a person.) The backbone, like the edge of a razor that does not require much grinding, did not afford a very comfortable seat, whilst the tail looked like a distressed hat-peg out of employment. But, after all, my fair Rosinante must have been a good sort of person. For, first of all, he had lost his right eye, so that he did everything with a single eye; then we had not proceeded far before we came to a part where the road trifurcated, and he would persistently turn to the east; whether he had High Church proclivities, or whether like a good Mahomedan it was his wont to worship at the hour of sunrise, I cannot make out. The garriwalla said that was the road to his stables. Divesting himself of his *pijamahs*, he tied them over the horse's eyes, and turni g him round several times led him along the right road, the horse in his usual ignorance thinking all the time he was returning to the anatomical museum. When we had got half-way, the horse suddenly fell on his knees, and in the gentlest way possible sent me over his head. Poor thing! I did not like to disturb him at his devotions, and so leaving him on his knees I walked the rest of the distance.

On reaching the summit, the first to greet us was our old friend the Competition-wallah. Standing on the top of the top-most stone of almost the highest peak in this part of India, and waving his silver trumpet, he exclaimed—"This is emblematical of that intellectual pre-eminence which justly belongs to me, if people could only see it." We lost no time doing such justice to the viands, as a keen appetite, pleasant society, and tempting articles prompted us. Phœbus in his fiery chariot gazed on no fairer or happier scene that day. The guard-of-honor was formed by a whole regiment of Bass's native constabulary, each in a brass-red waistcoat These were officered by picked and stately men who belonged to Cliquot's Corps, and who were gorgeous by reason of the amount of gold about their heads. The officers exceeded the rank and the file in numbers, as in the case in the army of the Pretender, the staff of Pumpernickel. But before they open fire, I must introduce the reader to some at any rate of our company. First of all there was the old general's wife, who with her low and gentle voice and winsome ways sheds joy and pleasure wherever she comes; she reminds me of the goddess of whom it is said that, wherever she trod, flowers sprang up in her footsteps as fragrant memories of her presence. Then we had a retired civilian's lady; she is a fervent disciple of Dr. Cumming. As peals of thunder reverberated along the distant peaks, she trembled lest the crack of doom should have overtaken her when at a picnic. She has a peculiar way of pronouncing the word Shibboleth. She is thankful to be able to say that she has never seen her children smile. She seems to have an intimate acquaintance with a certain influential person who is said to live in regions, the climate of which is hotter than that of Allahabad. Before leaving she kindly gave each one of us a neat little bijou of a tract, printed on paper the colour of brimstone, but it had not much treacle in its composition; and what shall I say of Blanche France? Why, just that she is one of the handsomest, prettiest, wittiest, and most taking ladies in all India. She has the power of flashing a glance from the eye, which fascinates, allures, and captivates its happy prey. The Competition-wallah whispered that if an angel was missing out of heaven, possibly she might be found at a picnic. The lady near Miss Blanche belonged to that never advancing age that defies conjecture. Her name is Miss Heavyseides; but, I suppose by reason of the love of contradiction, which is said to be innate in the female breast, she belies her name, and is the slimmest and primmest of figures. The *forte* of this lady is Entomology, her attention being first directed to this science by the various and numberless insects that have from time to time committed suicide in her wine and soup during the monsoon season. I must not omit to introduce our *padre* to the reader. He is chiefly remarkable for having cultivated the *nervus pathicus* to perfection. Ever and anon the white of the eye is exposed, and he seems to be looking for something he has lost in his head. He presents the peculiar physiological anomaly of being able to eat with his mouth full and speak at the same time. It is well poor Huxley and Darwin were not present that morning. True, he has not read their writings, but then he can hurl strong words at their heads; and is he not entrenched behind the impregnable dogmas of orthodoxy?

In the course of the breakfast a veteran officer was carving a Dorking fowl, every limb and sinew of which vigorously disputed the advance of each saw of the knife. "This is the true Battle of Dorking," exclaimed the gentleman carver with a smile. This led on to the recital of deeds of daring by men who had defended Britain's honour in the Crimea and the Mutiny. And the story in *Blackwood* was confirmed from their own experience of gross mismanagement and rot the non-classic system of routine. Dr. Cavalry officer told how in the mutiny he sent in his pay-bill certifying that he was alive on the fourth day of the month. The bill was returned with the following endorsement: "The pay-bill is returned unpassed. Captain —— is requested to send a certificate that he was alive on the *first* day of the month." It is not so much the army as the office that requires reform. *Red tape is strangling efficiency.* Having done full justice to the breakfast, we fell to indulging in games of different kinds, among which was the rather formidable one called "Twenty questions." We could not find out in the course of twenty questions the subject thought on, and so had to be told it. It was the *padre's* turn. He doctor rather that this was scarcely a fair subject to select, for the very principle of the game is, that whatever is fixed upon shall be something in existence.

By-the-bye, Miss Heavysides told us that on the previous day she had found out an unknown insect, the particulars of which important discovery she was about to forward to the Entomological Society in London. It was the dearest, friskiest creature imaginable. The mouth consists of a sucker of three parts, two maxillæ and a ligula contained between two articulated blades. There is a trunk or beak composed of a bivalvular articulated sheath and three setæ. The body is oval, compressed, and is covered by a tough integument divided into twelve segments. Miss Heavysides thinks that is an aberrant form either of the Dipterra or Aptera. The doctor on seeing it pronounced it to belong to the Pulex irritans. He said it is common in the hotel in which he is stopping, and that it has this peculiar property, that when it comes across conversing is compressed between the thumb nails it explodes like a French bon-bon. During this learned discussion our company had dwindled away by twos and threes; and as Miss Blanche, who had been placed under my special charge, was one of the wanderers, I felt bound to go in search of her. I had not to go far. There she was sitting with Lieutenant —— in the shade of a great rock. He was holding her fast, less a tiger or any other savage should drag her away. He said they were admiring the landscape. Now what landscape could she mean? for when I came upon them, they were gazing intently into each other's eyes. We are told each individual is a microcosm, and so I suppose they were looking on a fair scene in which one loving ones were sliding gently together along the stream of life with no clouds above but with many fairy-like castles on the banks. The great events of life are often compressed into moments. A single pressure of the hand, a single look of the eye, may alter our whole being. This was, perhaps, such a moment in the life-history of our friends. I observed they were both silenter than they were wont to be, and I thought that deep joy, like grief, does not easily find expression.

But the happiest days pass all too quickly. Just before returning, our doctor said, "We are like that babbling brook. A little lower down its waters separate and flow on divergent, never, never more to meet. So, too, we are about to separate never more all to meet together again." Blanche and the Lieutenant smiled in a peculiar way. But the rest of us felt sorrowful at the words. It was the only shadow that had been over us that day, and most fit. Only was it felt at the time that it would be a happy-and-ever-to-be-remembered picnic at our sanitarium.—*Pioneer.*

## A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.

(*Times*, July 11.)

As long as most of us can remember, a Royal Residence in Ireland has been looked upon as a potent remedy for Irish disaffection. When O'Connell was convoking his monster meetings of the peasantry and combating the Government of Sir Robert Peel with legal technicalities, people said that if the young Queen would only show her face in Ireland she would work wonders. When moral force made way for downright treason, when O'Connell was laid in the grade and a new order of patriots put their faith in the sword of Meagher and the pike of Mitchell, the same remedy was prescribed. It was in the year 1849, within a few weeks after Smith O'Brien and his companions had been shipped to the Antipodes, that the Queen visited Ireland in State, and the Prince of Wales was created Earl of Dublin in memory of the event. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and this practical proof of the influence of Royalty was adduced as a reason that the County Council should spend some part of its time in the neglected but still loyal sister island. Years have passed away, a new generation has grown up, but nothing has been done. At an early period of their married life the Queen and her Consort had given the preference to Scotland, and had bought an estate there. The scenery, the pursuits, the people, had strongly attracted them. They were glad to spend at Balmoral, or in visits to other parts of the Highlands, the time which they could spare from the neighbourhood of the Capital. They had, moreover, acquired a marine residence at Osborne, to which they retired at intervals with their infant family. The idea of an Irish Residence, therefore, met with no response from the Court itself. A Royal personage, after all, can only occupy with comfort a very limited number of residences in the year. To people of quiet habits it must be irksome to be continually changing quarters, and, like the young nobleman in the novel, to have to revolve through such a succession of castles and country houses as to lose the impression of home. When the Queen, in her early days, lived between London and Windsor, in the Isle of Wight and in the Highlands, she might fairly think the Court sufficiently migratory. Since the Prince Consort's death the notion that the Sovereign hereaft should go to Ireland has been of course abandoned.

The idea of the Irish Residence, though coming into notice year after year, has, therefore, remained to the present hour without realization. In the meantime a vast revolution has changed Ireland socially and politically. During the Queen's reign the population has been reduced by emigration from eight millions to five, and for the first time in history the people are in a state of comfort and wellbeing. Legislation has done its work completely. The abolition of the Church Establishment is only the crowning act of a policy which removed every political disability of the Roman Catholics. All the traditional grounds of complaint have been removed, and the real misery which fed discontent has passed away. Powers beyond our control have done much. Call it the course of events, or the development of the world, or fortune, or fate, we must own that our efforts have been aided, and that our Acts of Parliament alone would not have sufficed. But the justice and patriotism of the Imperial Parliament have been the chief agents in effecting the change. A member of the Royal Family could now take up his abode in Ireland without having to encounter the just reproaches of any class of Irishmen. Yet we are told that there is no lessening of Irish disaffection. At the very time that Mr. Gladstone was answering the question of Captain Stacpoole in relation to an Irish Residence for Royalty, Lord Dunsany was inquiring of the Government what is to be its policy in the face of a more serious anti-British movement than any which has gone before. Lord Dunsany has opinions of his own which are adverse to Home legislation, and it may be supposed that his views are tinged by them. But there is enough in the facts he states to demand notice; and, moreover, the phenomenon of renewed agitation following concihatory legislation is not unintelligible. He says that out of nine Dublin newspapers five are "decided advocates of rebellion;" that at a recent meeting at Mullagh, the Land Act was denounced as inadequate, and Mr. Gladstone's name evoked repeated groans, "National" candidates have been returned for Meath and Westmeath; and recently, when a monument to the late Mr. Smith O'Brien was inaugurated, the Corporation of Dublin, headed by a Protestant Mayor, took part in the ceremony. Whatever may chance these events may have—and we are far from denying their significance—they ought not to astonish experienced politicians as coming after a great crisis in legislation. For two years Irish affairs were the political business of the Empire, and were discussed as they never had been before. Is it any wonder that the agitation should not immediately subside? Would it not, on the contrary, be a strange thing if all were at once quiet and no part of the population was stirred by the success of former efforts to demand something more? Do we not know that the Reform Act of 1832 was followed by a Chartist Agitation, far more formidable than the "National" movement in Ireland; and that Catholic Emancipation was scarcely granted before the Repeal Agitation began?

Though all, therefore, is not as might be desired in Ireland, we see no reason for doubting that the time has come when the political state of the country cannot be alleged, even by the most cautious, as an objection to the establishment of a Royal Residence. The decision at which the Government have arrived will give general satisfaction Mr. Gladstone said it was their intention to take the earliest opportunity to bring the matter before Parliament in the ensuing Session. The project may be the more easily carried out, as, instead of a single household, as it was twenty years ago, the Royal Family now consists of many independent branches. The Queen has three grown-up sons, each of whom might in turn spend part of his time in Ireland, and there represent the Sovereign. Such an arrangement might ultimately supersede the present Viceroyalty. The Irish Capital will not forego its Court in one form or another, but a real Prince, independent of party, might be more acceptable than any nobleman, however courteous and dignified, who is appointed by the Premier of the day, and whose reign is brought to an end by a vote of the House of Commons.

## THE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

ROME, July 3.

FROM the earliest hours of the morning the houses in every street far and near were decorated with the Italian colours, the balconies gaily draped, and rich hangings sunspread from many of the windows. The whole city had the gay appearance of the Corso in Carnival time plus the national flags flying on all directions. There were certainly houses here and there that made no sign, but they were few and very far between, and many of them were unoccupied lodginghouses, those let to *forestieri* during the season.

Having driven in various direction I made my way at 9 o'clock to the Corso. It was already crowded from one end to the other with ladies and gentlemen and respectable people in holyday attire. I may safely say I did not see one rough among them.

Here the houses were decorated with draperies, flags, and various devices to an extent that completely hid their fronts. It was one mass of red, white and green on each side. There was a great deal of movement, numbers of well-dressed men hurrying in various directions. These were the different trade associations and Circoli making their way to the different places of meeting, whence they were to proceed in bodies to welcome the King on his arrival—carpenters, bakers, shoemakers, and others, all in their best, many of them mere workiffic men in evening dress and white cravats. The Piazzas Venezia Collonna, S.S. Apostoli, and other places of reunion were crammed (again I feel obliged to repeat) with respectable citizens in groups, according to their different trades and professions, each group diversified by numbers of gay banners, bearing the insignia and mottoes of the different corporations. Having waited to see several of these bodies, numbering some hundreds in each, move off, I hurried to my rooms to dress and quality myself for admittance into the reception room prepared for the King at the railway station. I thought five or ten minutes would have taken me there comfortably, but I found the Piazzi Barberini and the streets leading from it to the station so crammed with people that I had no resource but to make a detour in the direction of Santa Maria Maggiore and find my way to the Piazza de Termini by the Via Strozzi; thence the crowd was so great I was obliged to proceed on foot.

At the station extensive preparations had been made by the railway company to do honour to the King's arrival. The platform was gaily decorated with flags and wreaths. The large new waiting-rooms had been transformed into reception-rooms, furnished and decorated with considerable taste. Around the principal room through which the King was to pass were hung the devices of the different guilds; on one side of the door the yellow and scarlet banner of the Senate and people of Rome, on the other the white flag of Florence with its fleur-de-lys.

Already in waiting I found Prince Pallavicini, the Sindaco of Rome, the Ministers Sella and Brioschi, Generals Menabrea and Cerrotti, many of the Senators, and members of the Chamber of Deputies. At 12 o'clock Prince Humbert, accompanied by his Staff, arrived, quickly followed by his Excellency the Count Robilant, Italian Minister, to welcome Sir Rome especially to do honour to the King on this occasion. At half-past 12 to the moment, ringing cheers along the line announced the King's approach, and in another minute the train with the sovereign drew up, amid with wreaths of flowers came past the door, stopping with the Royal carriage immediately before it, and almost at the same moment the first of a salute of 100 guns from St. Angelo proclaimed the fact to every corner of the city from that moment the capital of United Italy.

Alighted from the carriage, the King embraced Prince Humbert, addressed a few words to the Sindaco and those immediately around, and then passing through the reception rooms, amid loud cheers of welcome, he entered the first of the Royal carriages waiting at the door, into which he was followed by the Sindaco of Rome, who sat on the King's left hand, and by the President of the Council and several Ministers, first Aide-de-Camp, Prince Humbert, that instead of going direct to the Quirinal by the Quattro Fontane the King should pass through the Piazza de' Termini, Via San Niccolo da Tolentino, Piazza Barberini, Via Tritone, Piazza Sciarra, Piazza di Spagna, Via Condotti, Corso, and then up to the Palace. No formal procession was made. The *cortège* was preceded by a guard of honour of the Roman National Horse Guard, the King's carriage being followed by four other Royal carriages in which were His Majesty's Ministers, the body of Royal Guards and sieres bringing up the rear. To say that the King received a perfect ovation is to say little; the streets and piazzas along the whole length of the route were densely crammed with people, through whom the carriages made their way at a foot's pace. The majority of your readers interested in the "Roman Question" know the enormous area comprised in the Piazza de' Termini. It is not necessary for me to describe it. It was crowded like the Piazza del Popolo on firework nights—the people surging round and among the Royal carriages, hats and handkerchiefs waving, and one continuous roar of *Evviva*.

From the windows of the Condotti and the Corso the King was regularly pelted with flowers, bouquets, wreaths, and quantities scattered loose. It is reported that he said afterwards to the deputation of the Giunta, "If I had known you had prepared for me so brilliant a reception I should have come on horseback." No sooner had the people seen him pass than they dashed off madly in the hopes of attaining some other point of view along the route before he reached the Quirinal. The appearance of the Piazza of Monte Cavallo in front of the Quirinal Palace is beyond description. It was 1 o'clock in the day, scorching sun, and yet not a foot of standing ground was unoccupied. The trade deputations, with their gay banners, had reassembled to repeat the welcome they had given him at the station. Immediately after entering the Palace the King appeared on the ever-memorable balcony. Having responded by bows and gestures to the rapturous acclamations of the crowd he retired, but the people were not content till he re-appeared, this time accompanied by Prince Humbert. Then they gradually dispersed to their homes, content and satisfaction on every face. The very cry of the newsboys through the streets had an affectionate sound about it. It was not "The arrival of Victor Emmanuel" or "of the King," or any formal announcement of that kind but "*L'Arrivo del Principale.*" For the benefit of those among your readers not acquainted with Italian I may mention that "*principale*" is a term composed of equal proportions of affection and respect, applied to the master of the house, the head of the family.

The first public act performed by Victor Emmanuel in Rome was one to be recommended to the notice of those who are dreaming of foreign intervention—the inauguration of the National Rifle Association. The ground chosen is that level space lying between the Aqua Acetosa and the Ponte Salara, at the foot of the heights on which of old stood the city of Antemnæ. Against those heights the targets are placed, so that it is next to impossible for any passer-by to get hit unless it be some one bent on committing suicide. It is scarcely worth while for me to describe the handsome pavilion; suffice that, together with all the arrangements, it was befitting the occasion. Immediately in front of the pavilion were 11 stations, some few feet apart, opposite to which were as many targets, at a range of 150 metres. The three central stations were set apart for the King and his suite, the four to the left of these for the Foreign, and those on the right for the National Guard. At a shorter range was an imitation thicket, with an open space between, across which a travelling target in the form of a wild boar passed to and fro, and on this a small white circle had been painted over the region of the heart. At the King's desire the first shot was taken by the Sindaco Prince Pallavicini, after whom His Majesty fired three times at the targets. The first was a miss, the second struck immediately to the right of the centre, the third into it. He then took a shot at the boar, hitting it directly in the heart. It is well known that His Majesty is one of the best sportsmen in Italy. The firing then commenced from all the stations—the officers and others in attendance on the King with varying success, but the Bersaglieri dropped their bullets into the targets with a precision that would do credit to Wimbledon, The Nationals were certainly more successful in hitting the bank than the targets, but taking into consideration that rifle shooting is altoge her a new thing to the Romans, and that only eight months have elapsed since the enrolment of the National Guard, I think they may be said to have acquitted themselves very creditably.

I have not thought it necessary to give you an account of the King's arrival on the ground, or of the enthusiastic reception he met with; but your readers who know the country will be able to form a pretty fair idea of the attendance when I say that it took me from half-past 6 till 8 o'clock to drive back to the Porta del Popolo—a distance not exceeding two miles—so great was the crowd of carriages and people at every road and lane leading from the Aqua Acetosa. The other events of the day were a State dinner at the Quirinal to 115 guests, among whom were His Majesty's Ministers, the foreign Ambassador, and the principal authorities of the city of Rome. I may mention here that all the Ambassadors from foreign Powers to the Italian Government are here excepting those of France and Belgium. Sir Augustus Paget arrived this morning. Later there was a gala night at the Costanzi theatre, where again the King received as enthusiastically as any lover of United Italy could desire. I pass these briefly by. They were State affairs, and comparatively prove but little, but there was an expression of opinion within a few yards of the Palace which certainly took me by surprise. The Leonine city, that one corner of Rome around the Vatican supposed to be especially the Pope's—the district into which the Italian troops refrained from entering in September last, this peculiar spot was one blaze of light, not a common demonstration against the great fact of the day, but positively in favour of the *Usurper*. What is particularly noticeable about this is not that houses were illuminated, not that the illumination was brilliant, but that the inhabitants of the Leonine city, instead of waiting to join in the grand illumination appointed for this evening, took the opportunity of the partial illumination of last night to make such a display as amounted to a positive and decided demonstration against the Temporal Power, and against being left themselves under its dominion. The street leading from the Castle of St. Angelo to the Piazza of St. Peter's was completely roofed from one end to the other with festoons of coloured lamps, hung from house to house across the street lamps in every window, "fiaccoli" along both sides. The Piazza Scossay Cavalli was transformed into an artificial garden, with the fountain for a centre, and hung throughout with innumberless coloured lights; while, to crown the whole, a brilliant Star of Italy blazed just at the entrance of the Piazza of St. Peter's. Through the other streets of the Borgo there were coloured paper lamps in all the windows.

ROME, July 4.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning His Majesty presided at a Council of Ministers, held at the Quirinal, and signed several important decrees, the first acts of the Government in its new seat. It is reported on good authority that the King said, 'We are now in Rome, and here we will remain; should any one seek to disturb us, we possess the force to resist them;' or words to that effect—raising his right hand as the same time.

In the afternoon a grand review of the National Guard and the regiments stationed in Rome was held in the Piazza del Popolo and the adjacent streets. Great preparations had been made in the Piazza; it had been transformed into an immense amphitheatre of one stage of seats carried completely round from the Porta del Popolo to the Via Ripetta on the one side, from the Via Babuino back to the gate on the other, and capable of seating 4,000 spectators. Every seat was occupied, and many persons were standing at the back. Behind and above the seats were military trophies, and great oil paintings representing the battles of the Italian Army, including the entrance at the Porta Pia in September last. Directly inside the Porta del Popolo a grand pavilion had been commenced, under which the King, accompanied by his Staff, was to take his stand; unfortunately, there was not time to finish it.

The National Guard were drawn up along each side of the Via Babuino, Piazza di Spagni, Via Propaganda past the Fountain of Trevi, as far as the Piazza SS. Apostoli. The Line were ranged along the Corso; the Cavalry and Artillery occupied the Piazza del Popolo. At half-past 5, the King, accompanied by Prince Humbert, their respective Staffs and guards of honour, arrived on the Pincio, and there came a brilliant train down the winding road on Pius the Seventh's grand frontage. As they descended, the view from the seats on the further side of the Piazza, where my ticket had placed me, was most picturesque, thousands of gaily-dressed ladies waving their handkerchiefs, accompanied by one continuous cheer as the King came along the road; an improvement even on the practice of the day before. From the gate of the Pincio the King turned down the Via Babuino, rode along the whole line I have described, re-entering the Piazza del Popolo from the Corso. As he rode round the Piazza to take up his position under the side of the Pincio —the unfortunate pavilion being discarded—the applause was deafening.

The marching past commenced with the National Guards, of whom there were upwards of 7,000 under arms, all Roman citizens. Considering the short time they have been enrolled and the small amount of drill they have received they were most creditable and soldier-like appearance. As each regiment came up it was received with cheers. Next came a number of the National Guards of Civita Vecchia, Corneto, Albano, Tivoli, and other neighbouring towns, who had also been mission to take part in the review. They were loudly applauded as they passed. Then came the regiments of the Line, followed after a short interval to give space by the Bersaglieri at the *pas gymnastique*. The Lancers and Artillery brought up the rear. As each regiment came up from the Via Babuino past the King it made the circuit of the Piazza and filed off down the Corso. There was no cheering or shouting from either the National Guard or the troops of the Line, and when the thing was quiet, soldier-like, and indicative of good discipline. At 9 o'clock in the evening the members of the different Circoli and trade associations assembled with their banners and bands of music in the Piazza del Popolo, whence they made a torchlight procession to the Quirinal to salute the King. To describe the scene on Monte Cavallo would be simply to repeat the particulars of an enthusiasm on which I have already sufficiently dwelt. The King appeared on the balcony, saluting and thanking the people repeatedly, and in leaving it amid the continued acclamations, he turned round again and, taking out his handkerchief, waved it above his head."

The ball—the Italian word is better—at the Capitol is a subject better adapted to the pen of a poet than to that of a correspondent. Immense preparations had been made, so extensive, in fact, that on Saturday last it seemed impossible they could be completed. An artificial gallery, containing the architectural lines of the porticoes, had been constructed, joining the wings to the central building from which they were separated by the descents to the Forum, which, of not the Scala Gemonia and the Clivus Capitolinus, at least approximately mark those places. By means of this gallery the Halls of the Museum of Sculpture on the left, the Palace of the Senator in front, and the Halls of the Conservatory on the right have been placed in communication both by rooms and covered passages. The Piazza was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with trophies, on which the city and national flags were arranged alternately. Carriages came up by the Clivus Capitolinus—itself architecture—and set down their guests at the door of the Sculpture Gallery, and descended by the Salita of the Tre Pile. Flowers, that charming feature in all Roman festas, abounded everywhere. Ascending the staircase panelled with the fragments of the ancient plan of Rome, we passed into the long gallery to the right. The cabinets which contain Pliny's Doves and the celebrated Venus were relied off, but at the same time well lighted, that their treasures might be seen. Refreshments were served in the gallery of the Emperors, where sits Agrippina as if in state; then through the other halls to that of the Gladiator—all lighted with lamps and filled with flowers. The disposition of the sculptor's art stood forth with wonderful effect, and not the less so that the cold aspect of the sculpture gallery was removed by the flowers, here so judiciously arranged that their presence was hardly seen. From the room where the Gladiator lies the gallery led direct to the great Senatorial Hall, turned into the gayest of ball-rooms. I missed my old friends Paul the Third and Gregory the Thirteenth, but I found them in a new bedded in gigantic flower baskets. I do not think any alight was intended to the memory of those distinguished Pontiffs, for in the Halls of the Conservatori, to which the other side of the gallery conducted, I found myself face to face with the Tenth, Urban the Eighth, and Innocent the Tenth looking grandly down in bronze and marble majesty on the good cheer, for three thousand people spread out in lines of tables before them. Between Urban and Horatio Coclatic—the Borghese station. He was a stock man. He could ride, but was not a rough rider. As far as my own judgment goes, he did not present the slightest resemblance to me. He was a large-boned man. His feet and hands were very large. The bones stuck out. He had a high cheek-bone. He smoked. I have through my solicitors made every effort to find him, and I can't say without success.

The Judge—Do you mean to say you have found Arthur Orton in this country? (Laughter.)—No, not in this country.

The Solicitor-General—You know I asked you that question yesterday.

The claimant—I might have had information from my solicitor.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—It may be like other information received.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the letter he had handed down was on that subject, but it was really not worth notice.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Another letter was received yesterday, dated London, purporting to be from Arthur Orton. As regards myself, I may say that I know Mr. Spofforth to read all the letters I receive of every possible description.

The Solicitor-General—There are very few but my learned friend who could trust another to read all his correspondence. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—And I am obliged to hand all my correspondence to my clerk. There seems to be a factory of letters somewhere, or some sort of organization at work.

The Solicitor-General—But few persons besides my learned friend the Serjeant would venture to leave all his private letters to be read by another.

Re-examination resumed—I met Orton silfoyle first in King-street, Sydney. That was before I met with Bogle. I was accompanied by my wife. I had known him well before, but I was not thinking of him. He first recognised me. I never hinted a doubt about my being Arthur Orton. He took me to an auctioneer and introduced me to him, with a view of getting money. He also introduced me to my solicitor. He was always pressing me to go to his house. He invited me to dine with him, and he went to great expense to provide a magnificent dinner, and he invited the clergy and many others to meet me. I did not go, and that offended him. I did not know he was making such preparation. He never afterwards spoke to me. He used before to send me presents every day to the hotel for my wife. I met Bogle in the yard of the hotel in Pitt-street. I said, "Hallo, Bogle, is that you?" and he said, "Yes." The very day previous I heard he was in Sydney. I have not sought any information from Bogle or any one to support my claim. I always evaded asking him any question about the estates or family. I have not made up my case from Bogle's information, or from any books or papers. As his position had been discussed through me, I could not see him starved, and I have had him in my house ever since. I allow him money, and I pay £6 a quarter for the education of his son.

You had no communication with any of your family when you were in Australia?—No.

Do you wish to give any explanation of that?—Well, I delayed writing from time to time from neglect or carelessness. Then there was the constant excitement every day. You got into the saddle at 5 or seven in the morning, and you seldom got out until seven or eight at night. Then you felt very tired, and very frequently on Sundays you go out again, or go to a neighbouring station, so that time passed on in that way, and I never wrote at all. It was certainly not from any motive; I should say rather from carelessness and neglect. Rosa M'Arther came over with us to this country. My wife and she could not agree, and she discharged her. I got her lodgings at Clapham on our arrival in England. There was no intimacy between us. I found she was imposing on my mother, and getting money from her, and I told her I would get a warrant against her. There was a rupture. My mother went to Australia. She knew all the circumstances. I never tried to induce her to accompany me to California and settle down there. When I arrived in New York, on my way home, I happened to go in the coffee-room of my hotel, when the first thing I saw was a newspaper, and I read, "Extraordinary circumstance—an English baronet a butcher in Australia." It was the most scurrilous article I ever saw in my life. Up to that time I had not the slightest idea I had been denounced as an impostor. I had been told in Panama that I should have some legal difficulties, but I had no idea I had been denounced as an impostor, or anything of that kind. I arrived in London on Christmas-day, 1866, and on the evening of that day I went to Wapping to inquire about the Ortons.

Had you ever in your life been in Wapping before that night?—I had not.

Did you know where Wapping was?—I had not the slightest idea where it was.

Did you know its distance from the West-end?—I did not.

Did you know its exact situation?—I did not.

You say that upon your solemn oath?—Upon my solemn oath.

How did you go?—I went from Manchester-street in a cab, and I gave the cabman the direction, which I had written on a piece of paper. I did not know the distance. I don't know what it took. I cannot remember any portion of the drive. I remember the walls, but I had no idea what it was. They were on both sides. They were the highest walls I ever saw in my life, and that is why I noticed them. They appeared to extend for a half or three-quarters of a mile. I went to view the Tower. I have never been close to it since my return. I don't know whether I passed it on that evening. I believe I was once in the Tower as a young man. I went to see an officer whose name I now forget. I was then in the army. That was the only time I was there in my life, and then I went in a brougham and came back in a brougham. I cannot give the name of the public-house to which I went, or the name of the place where it was. I recollect going over a bridge some short distance before I came to it, but I did not see any water near the house. This was the first and the last time I was ever in that neighbourhood.

Yesterday you saw three persons in this court?—Yes.

Do not know them to be Arthur Orton's sisters?—I do.

Did you ever see them before?—Only once before.

Do you deliberately swear that, except once previously, you never saw them before?—I deliberately, upon my solemn oath to my God, say I never saw them except on one occasion, when Mr. Holmes was present.

This concluded the re-examination.

The claimant's answers in one of the suits in Chancery was then put in and read by the officer of the Court. This occupied a considerable time.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I wish, my Lord, to put another question to the claimant about the bonds and rate of interest he was to pay for the money borrowed.

Before any loan was negotiated, had you been to several insurance offices with a view of getting your life insured?—Yes.

To how many?—Four or five.

Were you unable to ensure your life?—Yes; one office offered to ensure it, but they wanted 25 per cent., for one year.

All the other offices refused?—Yes.

This being the case, was the opinion taken of the Norwich Union Life Office as to what were the proper terms upon which a loan should be effected?—Yes, it was so.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he wished to draw attention to the letter of Mrs. Pittingdreigh of the 10th July, 1860, in order to show that a great many of the words were abbreviated in lawyer's fashion, and that it was marked confidential. He suggested that it was a regular attorney's letter.

The learned counsel then put in a packet of 17 letters written by Roger Tichborne to Mr. Hopkins before he went abroad, with a view to their being compared with the claimant's recent writing, observing that they contained a great deal of bad spelling.

At one o'clock the usual adjournment for an hour took place.

Upon the Court resuming,

The Lord Chief Justice gave judgment in reference to the application to postpone the trial, and after reviewing the circumstances at some length, he said he felt that he could not now, against the wishes of two of the defendants's counsel, and against the wish of all the parties concerned on the other side, including the plaintiff's counsel, force upon them an extraordinary sitting of the Court at a time which was entirely out of the ordinary course, and when everyone was exhausted, at the instance of the client on one side, and contrary to the distinct arrangement applied for by their counsel, and assented to by the other side on the 20th June. What had occurred to his mind, and what he would venture to propose, was that they should now adjourn, that he should proceed to discharge his duties at the Old Bailey next week, that he should propose to the Home Secretary that he should make arrangements to relieve him from his circuit duties, and on that being done, that they should take three weeks' rest and recreation; that they should meet on the 8th or 9th of August; and that if the Bill now before Parliament should then have become law, they might resume their sittings for six weeks, then take another short interval of rest, and afterwards endeavour to bring the case to a conclusion. He suggested this arrangement to the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine did not think the responsibility should be cast upon the jury and he would say that for his part he must adhere to the arrangement which had been made.

Mr. Giffard also said that he entirely agreed with what had been said by his learned friend. He had, in accordance with the agreement which had been come to, entered into other arrangements in which other clients were interested, and if what had been agreed to were not carried out, he must throw up his brief.

The Solicitor-General said that his Lordship's suggestion did not meet his application that the Court should sit continuously; it was neither one thing nor the other. He had no other application to make than that he had already made.

The Lord Chief Justice said there were numerous parties interested in this case besides the mere parties in the suit; the arrangement had been made with the concurrence of all parties, and he was not prepared to go on sitting from day to day for the next month or six weeks. He felt himself better yesterday morning, but by the time the evening came he was utterly exhausted.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said it was his intention to have filled up by calling a witness, who he considered would have been a short one, but the Solicitor-General had informed him that the cross-examination must be a long one. He and Sir G. Honyman had also considered that there had been almost an intimation that, after the re-examination of the plaintiff, the case should terminate so far as the day was concerned. He seriously believed that no public injury to either party would accrue in consequence of that delay. There was one point, however, and that was that in the event of any of the witnesses on the health or other inability, desiring to be examined on commission, there should be arrangements to meet this. He repeated that he was confident that no evil would arise from the adjournment, and he could imagine very great possible good.

The Lord Chief Justice said that at any time he would be prepared to grant a commission to examine any witnesses who might desire it, so that no evidence might be lost.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that as the principal ground for proceeding at once was that there were certain persons who might not possibly be able to appear in November, that objection could not now apply, as the parties could be examined on commission. He was sure that his friend the Solicitor-General would give any consent that might be necessary to the examination of such witnesses.

The Solicitor-General said that he would give his consent, as no possible harm could come from it. What was proposed was that the evidence should be taken by the witnesses themselves, if they should be able, could be called when the Court resumed.

The Foreman of the Jury said that so far as the jury were concerned it was quite unnecessary to say that the case should stand adjourned until the 7th November, but if the Bill before Parliament should become law they would be willing to proceed from day to day, or in any other way that might be thought fit, they could not, however, help mentioning the observation which had been made by the learned Serjeant as to the extreme inconvenience of disturbing an arrangement which had been sanctioned by the Court and by all parties, and in accordance with which they had made preparations which would involve To do this would add another hardship to their already onerous position.

The Lord Chief Justice cautioned the jury not to allow their minds to be influenced by anything that they might hear out of court about the case, or anything that might be said about himself in connection with it.

The Solicitor-General said that he was happy to be the medium of informing the jury that an interesting mundane communication would be made to them before they parted. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice that the public would be charitable enough to suspend their opinion upon them also and the functions that they had to perform.

Mr. Hawkins, at the suggestion of his Lordship, withdrew the expression which he had used in reference to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine earlier in the day.

This extraordinary but yet unfinished trial has lasted for forty days. On the rising of the Court, several of the jurymen allowed themselves to be photographed in the yard of the building, and the Court adjourned, parties engaged in the case underwent the same operation. It will remove some doubt which has existed as to the payment of the jury if we state that immediately after the adjournment by an announcement to the parties each juror was handed a cheque for 40 guineas—an inadequate remuneration for the services rendered, but still better than the solitary guinea to which by law they are entitled, and then only after a trial has been pronounced. The intelligence, patience, and industry they displayed throughout the protracted and often wearisome investigation have formed the theme of general remark, and no one will grudge them this comparatively small pecuniary recompense. In concluding also to say that it is but fair justice to say that the police have, under the management of Inspector Denning, of the House of Commons, discharged their duties in a most admirable manner under very trying circumstances. The Court has been daily crowded to the doors of admission, with weighty claims to consideration, as the Court was ever besieged before, and the good temper and discretion of the men have been rather severely tested accordingly. In right also to say that the representatives of the press have to thank the officers of the Court, and especially the ushers, for the facilities they afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

## PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb | 0 4 6 |
| Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb | 0 4 0 |
| Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb | 0 2 3 |
| Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb | 0 1 9 |
| Boofeeter (under part), ℔ lb | 0 3 0 |
| Do (round), ℔ lb | 0 4 0 |
| Meat, bone, do | 0 1 0 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 7 0 |
| Do small do | 0 5 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 2 0 |
| Do salt